FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BIGNONE ON ELECTIONS, FALKLANDS, BEAGLE, DUPONT

FY211218 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2043 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today said that the executive branch had sent the files related to the Italian P-2 lodge to the national prosecutor for administrative investigation, noted that the Dupont case has been exploited for political purposes and that the expression concerted action was being misinterpreted.

Bignone gave a nearly hour-long press conference for newsmen accredited at Government House. The chief of state opened his exposition by announcing that he had approved the government's plan for 1982-1984 and denied press reports indicating that a government transfer might take place earlier than scheduled. In this respect, he said that there was a deadline, March 1984, and that what one cannot do is extend this deadline. In reply to questions, he said that when the time comes for setting dates, the military junta will establish the guidelines and the government will make the decision based on those guidelines.

Bignone endorsed a statement by Interior Minister LLamil Reston about the remarkable security conditions existing in the country and asked that truth be honored by recalling the situations endured a few years ago.

In reply to several questions concerning concerted action, the president said that the expression itself was being misinterpreted. He said concerted action was being interpreted as conditioning or the imposition of certain rules which, if not observed, would disrupt the country's institutionalization process. There is nothing further from the government's intention, he said. He said the government was, is and will be devoted to seeking small or major agreements which would truly make it possible for us to move toward institutionalization and its future benfits as effectively as we want. Bignone noted that he encountered no opposition to carrying out concerted actions during his meetings with the leaders of the recognized national parties. He said that points of agreement and solutions to specific problems that would ensure a smooth path toward a solid and definitive institutionalization were sought during the meetings.

Asked about the issues on which concerted action would be sought, Bignone replied that concerted action would be sought on all of those that are a matter of necessity. He added that during his meetings with the politicians, he became aware of a number of important issues. He said these are being analyzed to determine the truly important ones. Bignone stressed that making this analysis is not an easy task because some views are totally contradictory. In view of insistent questions by the journalists, Bignone mentioned the issue of the date and way in which elections ought to be held. He said that while some want them to be held on the same date, others want them to be held separately. He also said that there are strong opinions on the provincial and municipal elections.

In reply to another question, the head of state declared that concerted actions also ought to be sought to find economic solutions so that the future government inherits a truly improved economy. As an example, he cited the problem with public utility rates. He said that to the extent there is a gap between the measures that must be implemented to put this sector on a sound footing and those that reality permits us to implement, we will have left an unresolved problem when the new government takes over.

As the third field where agreement must be sought, Bignone mentioned the struggle against terrorism so that Argentina will never have to again go through the sorrowful times it has experienced. In this regard, everything must be done to prevent it from happening all over again.

General Bignone indicated that the Malvinas issue is yet another field for concerted action, and explained that he wanted this issued included because it would seem that we Argentines want a revision of something which was merely the exercise of our legal rights.

On this subject, he said that there must be agreement on how the situation developed, how it was prepared and how can we attain our goal. We must acknowledge the mistakes -- if any -- that were made in dealing with the issue, an issue which is not new but 150 years old. What is new is the armed confrontation.

He then commented that the papal mediation on the Beagle issue is one of the subjects on which agreement should be reached, since the issue began before the process, is developing during it and will apparently continue after the process.

In reply to a question, Bignone admitted that the Argentine foreign debt was another matter for concerted action. Regarding this topic, he added that long talks have been held at the Economy Ministry and the Central Bank, particularly with economy experts of the political parties, in order to gather various opinions regardless of the fact that the government will make the decision.

General Bignone, who was accompanied by presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz, disclosed during the press conference that he had sent all the material possessed by the presidency regarding the Italian case of the Propaganda-2 Lodge to the attorney general's office for administrative investigations at the request of that organization. The president said that he had given a firm promise to send more material if it is obtained.

Referring to the Dupont case, General Bignone asserted that the matter is obviously a cause for concern, above all because of the circumstances in which it occurred and the implications attributed to it. He said: "The president believes that it would really be very useful to clarify this case down to the last detail, and the government has employed the greatest efforts to bring this about." He then commented that the president has no formed opinion on whether or not the case has political implications. There is no proof either way, but the case has certainly been politically exploited.

He asserted that we are in the midst of the investigation, adding that those involved feel optimistic that true and valid conclusions will be reached, and we hope that this will be so. He stated that the government will do everything it can and should to further the solution of this and all other cases which require investigation.

Regarding the statements of certain political leaders that they will no longer hold talks with the president after the military junta's statement on guidelines and agreements, General Bignone said that those statements worried him somewhat because they reveal a confusion between the represented and the representative. He pointed out that the armed forces have given him the mandate to exercise the presidency of the nation as their representative, and that no one should be a self-appointed ruler; one should rule by virtue of the mandate bestowed on him by someone else.

When asked about the possibility of moving the election date forward, Bignone recalled that he had answered this question several times, and repeated that there is a firm and final deadline by which time the government must be institutionalized. This necessarily implies that there will be an electoral process beforehand. In order to establish the election date, the government needs to have correct and reliable data at hand. He pointed out that there are two types of data, which should be correct and reliable; some of it is merely technical and can be easily solved. For example, I am referring to the printing of voter lists, the establishment of electoral courts, in sum, all that holding an election at a national level involves. But there is other data which must be as correct and reliable as the technical details, and that is political data. This would be seeking the best date and the best system for the best solution. At present, the government cannot say when the best date for elections or what the best system for them, the two being related, would be because all the details have not been sifted through.

He said, for instance, that among the opinions heard are those who are definitely inclined to holding simultaneous elections on a single day; there are those who definitely believe -- and their opinion is just as respectable as the previous group -- that elections should not be held simultaneously, although they should not be held too far apart in time either. There are also strong positions on provincial and municipal elections.

Bignone stated that if the government were to do something about election dates, what it should do is establish periods not dates, because otherwise it would also be choosing one or the other system. He said: I am just giving an example. The government does not have either all the technical elements or the most appropriate policies to establish when, how or what is most appropriate or best.

Asked if he endorsed the opinion attributed to Maj Gen (Ret) Antonio Domingo Bussi that if concerted action cannot be secured it must be imposed, Bignone said: I do not share the opinion that if concerted action is not secured it should be imposed. I do not believe this is what Bussi thinks because I have known him for a long time. If this were the case, it would not be concerted action but an imposition.

PEOPLE LISTED AMONG 'DISAPPEARED' REAPPEAR

PY212342 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] The relatives of disappeared people and political detainees said yesterday that several persons thought to have been abducted and disappeared between 1976 and 1978 "reappeared" during the month of October, proving the existence of illegal and secret detention centers where other prisoners may still be held.

In a letter they sent to the Argentine Episcopal Conference (CEA), which is at present holding its 45th annual assembly in the town of San Miguel, the relatives called on the Catholic Church to use its "authority and capabilities" to "take effective steps to solve the problem of disappeared people." The letter said that the deplorable physical and psychological state the recently "appeared" were found in emphasizes the urgency of such action.

The group said it was difficult to provide the names, places and dates of these "reappearances," since the former prisoners have been heavily protected by their families and taken away in some cases, possibly due to the recent upsurge in threats, persecution, crimes and abductions.

"We call on the church and its bishops, who are holding an assembly to consider the country's present situation in the light of 'morality', to intercede so that our detained and disappeared sons, grandsons, husbands and fathers still alive be freed at once," the group adds in the letter signed by two leaders of the relatives. The mothers of the Plaza de Mayo also sent a letter to the bishops' conference yesterday, demanding "concrete action" be taken on the problem of the "disappeared". In a statement signed by Hebe de Bonafini and Maria de Cerruti, the mothers suggest that the Catholic Church excommunicate those who are "responsible for the Argentine tragedy and nevertheless invoke the name of God and Christian values."

The Episcopal Conference's secretary, Monsignor Carlos Galan, confirmed yesterday that Interior Minister Llamil Reston will address the conference today on the initiative of President Reynaldo Bignone, who proposed Reston's visit.

BOMB INJURES ONE PERSON IN BUENOS AIRES

PY211412 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1120 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (DYN) -- Sources close to the police reported today that at least one person was wounded when a bomb went off in an apartment in the northern neighborhood of this capital. It is presumed that it was an attack on a military strategy professor.

The explosion, recorded at approximately midnight and which disturbed a large sector of the city, took place at 1432 Paraguay Street, a few meters from the intersection with Uruguay Street.

Professor Adolfo Portella, director of the Armed Forces' Biophysics Institute, and his family live there. According to eyewitnesses, after the explosion Portella ran out of the house shouting: "They want to kill me, they want to kill me."

Immediately afterwards, a man was seen being urgently taken to Fernandez Hospital located at 3300 Cervino Street in the Palermo Chico area. It was not possible to learn whether he was seriously injured or not.

The police mounted strong security measures around the area in an effort to find the person or persons responsible for the attack, although according to first reports, the bomb was reportedly activated by remote control.

Other unofficial sources claim that Portella is also giving classes for the Argentine Air Force under the direct orders of the commander in chief of that institution.

WAGE INCREASES GRANTED PUBLIC SERVANTS

PY220012 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The executive branch has approved the granting of a 17.1 percent wage increase as of October and additional increases of 10 percent in November and 9 percent in December to those government employees who are not bound by collective bargaining agreements.

CNEA CHAIRMAN CASTRO MADERO ON NUCLEAR PLAN

PY211615 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, [CNEA], stated today that under the Argentine nuclear plan, four nuclear plants should be installed by 1997. There are also provisions for the necessary plants to manufacture the nuclear fuel and the heavy water used as a moderator. Castro Madero spoke at noon today at the Argentine nuclear program day organized by the Argentine advertising chamber in a downtown hotel.

Castro Madero stated that it is a realistic plan and that it has been drawn up to exploit our hydroelectric resources and to provide us with a basic supply of energy while developing our own overall nuclear capacity through a suitable construction interval between plants.

He also said that the plan permits us to establish the size of the necessary installations to master the fuel cycle and to plan the training of our human resources. With this, we will be able to gradually acquire the capacity to design, build, install and put into operation nuclear plants. This will be achieved through the action of the engineering company E.N.A.C.E. [Expansion unknown] which will act as main contractor and industrial architect.

Castro Madero added that components should be gradually manufactured in the country. The plan permits the construction of heavy components to begin immediately through important promotion measures. As far as supply is concerned, the exploitation of urnaium mines, the manufacturing of uranium concentrates and urnaium dioxide and the construction of the fuel elements factory, together with the start of construction of the heavy water industrial plant in Arroyito, will guarantee the national supply of nuclear fuel and of the moderator.

The CNEA chairman also said that the benefits of this policy are visible today through the transfer of technology to Latin American countries, specifically to Peru.

NESTOR ULLOA NAMED GOVERNOR OF JUJUY PROVINCE

PY220249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (NA) -- Nestor J. Ulloa, an engineer, was named governor of Jujuy Province in place of Horacio Guzman, leader of the Popular Movement of Jujuy, who resigned.

Ulloa is at present economy minister of Jujuy Province.

5TH BRIGADE COMMANDER INSTALLED IN TUCUMAN

PY220155 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1256 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Tucuman, 11 Oct (DYN) -- The III Corps commander, Gen Eusebio Gunabens Perello, today installed Col Raul Federico Schirmer, who will be promoted to brigadier general at the end of this year, as the new commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade stationed in Tucuman.

The ceremony, which was held at 1100 on the parade ground of the 19th Infantry Regiment, was attended by high-ranking military, church and civilian officials.

BOLIVIA'S TORRELIO REPORTEDLY IN BUENOS AIRES

PY220101 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p 22

[Excerpts] It was learned from reliable sources that former Bolivian President Gen Celso Torrelio has been in Buenos Aires since early in October on a tourist visa and that he has been staying in room 77 of the military club.

Apart from Torrelio, the following are also staying in Buenos Aires: Garcia Meza himself, Gen [rank as published] Faustino Rico Toro, Col Freddy Quiroga -- former director of the Special Security Services (SES), the organization which had control over parapolice groups had which was dissolved by President Hernan Siles Zuazo -- and the former interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez.

The presence in Argentina of the Bolivian officers, who reportedly arrived in the country together with Italian terrorist Stefano Delle Chiale, has provoked protests in Buenos Aires.

Argentine Christian Democratic leader Enrique de Vedia sent a telegram to the government yesterday requesting that the three Bolivian officers be declared "persona non grata" and expelled from the national territory.

FEARS EXPRESSED ABOUT POLISH FISHING FLEET

PY212300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 19 Oct (TELAM) -- Businessmen of Chubut's fishing sector have made public their fears about the future presence of a Polish fishing fleet in Chubut's jurisdictional waters in November, December and January. They stated that the Polish fleet consists of 40 ships, including modern factory ships and support ships, the latter made up of both mother ships and transport ships.

For their part, sources from the enterprises which represents Polish fishing interests in our country have made it clear through press reports released in Trelew that the Polish fleet will operate outside the 200-mile Argentine territorial waters and will not affect the national fishing resources. It was also reported that the group of Polish ships will periodically stop at Puerto Madryn to put aboard new personnel, who will arrive by air at the port of Trelew to replace those coming ashore.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH HAITI 20 OCT

PY211626 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- The Haitian Government reiterates its firm support for Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas, South Sandwich and South Georgia Islands, stressing the need for a prompt and definitive return of those territories to Argentina. That statement is part of the Argentine-Haitian joint declaration made public this afternoon at the end of a ceremony during which Foreign Minsiter Juan Aguirre Lanari awarded, on behalf of the national government, the Grand Cross of the Order of Liberator San Martin to Haitian Foreign Minsiter Jean Robert Estime.

Regarding trade relations, Argentina will look favorably into the possibility of granting the Republic of Haiti a line of credit for the purchase of capital goods, manufactured products and services from Argentina. The joint declaration says that both countries intend to increase trade relations, considering their importance as a part of overall economic relations, and commit themselves to study the possibilities for greater economic ties under the provisions of the Latin American Integration Association.

Both sides analyzed the international economic situation and agreed that solutions to the problems of developing countries will not be found unless there is a harmonious and basic change in the structure of international economic relations through the establishment of a new international order based on the principles of equality, justice and mutual benefit.

During Foreign Minister Estime's stay in Argentina since 17 October, the evolution of bilateral trade has been analyzed and the need considered for a preparatory session to the first meeting of the joint scientific and technological commission established under the agreement signed on 15 September, 1980.

In its political aspect, the declaration states that both ministers agreed on the need to undertake every possible effort to definitively eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism still existing around the world. The two ministers reiterated their steadfast adherence to the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and respect for political pluralism in bilateral relations. They also expressed their support for the OAS and their common interest in the peaceful resolution of existing problems.

In its cultural aspect, Argentina promised to consider the possibility of granting post-graduate scholarships in agroindustry, economics and finance, as well as of promoting more intense cultural exchange between the two countries.

Lastly, both sides noted the need to maintain regular contacts at the official and private levels so as to be able to determine projects of mutual interest to ensure better complementation in the economic, commercial, industrial and financial fields.

In awarding the liberator San Martin decoration to his Haitian colleague, Aguirre Lanari stressed the significance of the act as a ratification of a sincere and valuable friendship, which was proven during recent events, as well as a reaffirmation of the mutual desire for closer cooperation between two friendly countries. Minister Estime made similar remarks while awarding Minister Aguirre Lanari the Grand Cross of Haiti's Order of Honor and Merit. The ceremony ended with a toast.

PERUVIAN VISITOR ON TIAR, OAS, FOREIGN DEBT

PY211846 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 82

Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Llosa Pautrat today announced that Peru and Argentina are activating a permanent mechanism for consultation, and indicated that the current inter-American system, although imperfect, should be maintained but reviewed in the area of joint defense.

The Peruvian deputy foreign minister talked to the press at the Foreign Ministry. He said that the framework of the mechanism for permanent consultation includes the invitations that Argentina extended to the Peruvian president and foreign minister to visit Argentina and the visit which his Argentine counterpart, Enrique Lupiz, will make to Lima sometime in the future.

Llosa Pautrat called for concerted Latin American actions toward developed nations and indicated that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) protects the strategy of the United States rather than protecting Latin America. He went on to add that in case of an alien attack, the nations of the region must consult with each other, and if the attack affects them, they must have the proper security mechanism that will enable them to react.

Llosa Pautrat chose to pass no judgement on Colombia's proposal to the United Nations to neutralize the Malvinas because Peru trusts Javier Perez de Cuellar's handling of the situation. Neither did he want to make any comments on the proposal of Venezuelan Senator Hilarion Cardozo that Latin America should renegotiate its foreign debt jointly, because each nation has a different kind of debt.

He stressed Latin America's solidarity in questioning the effectiveness of the inter-American system during the South Atlantic conflict and the solidarity expressed through regional economic organizations like SELA and others.

As to the possible internationalization of the Antarctic, Llosa Pautrat indicated that he felt that it should be an area of peace and international cooperation and that his nation supported the stand which calls for increased knowledge of the region and for reaching agreements between the signatories of the Antarctic treaty.

He also said that the subversion in his country is carried out by a very small group which displays a ferocity alien to the psychology of the Peruvian people. He admitted, however, that the members of this group are natives and that no one knows -- it is a veritable mystery, he said -- where the funds for their operations come from.

In the course of his talk with the jouranlists, the Peruvian deputy foreign minister said that the cooperation between Argentina and his country is an example of horizontal South-South cooperation. He stressed the cooperation underway in the field of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, cooperation which will be demonstrated once again next February when a nuclear reactor more modern than that operating in Ezeiza will be installed in Peru as proof of Argentine expertise.

Llosa Pautrat also spoke of the agreement between the two nations for scientific cooperation in the Antarctic and Argentina's aid in settling a rich zone in Peru ideal for cattle raising, and the cooperation received for oil prospecting and exploitation.

He also talked about the visits he paid to SADE [Argentine Writers Association] and ATC [Argentina Televisora Color]. At the latter he discussed the possibility of disseminating programs on Argentina's lifestyle in Peru.

Llosa Pautrat is leaving at 0900 tomorrow for Montevideo where he will sign an economic cooperation accord. He will depart from the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport.

GEN LUCIO ANEZ NAMED CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES STAFF

PY212124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1810 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Gen Lucio Anez, who fought determinedly against the regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza until he forced him to resign, was appointed chief of staff of the commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, military sources reported.

The decision was made at a meeting between President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Gen Alfredo Villarroel, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, the sources said. It was added that Anez will be sworn in tomorrow.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER WANTS TO MODERNIZE EQUIPMENT

PY212021 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bolivian Air Force Commander in Chief Gen Juan Munoz Revollo today made his first request to the government. He said that national defense considerations make it necessary to launch a program to update the materiel of the branch as soon as possible.

After swearing in the new members of his staff, General Munoz Revollo added that the democratic government must take this request into consideration. He also talked about the fulfillment of his constitutional duties having to do with protecting the sovereignty of the nation.

He indicated that the air force court of honor is fully operational and that the officers and commanders of the branch are entrusted with keeping morale as high as possible. He concluded by reporting that Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, his predecessor, has not been separated from the branch. He will be reassigned in keeping with his rank.

COB REJECTS NEGOTIATIONS FOR TRANSPORT HIKES

PY211437 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will not allow any transportation fare hikes until the workers receive an appropriate raise in pay. This was made clear yesterday by COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines. The COB leader said that this organization will not participate in any negotiations between owners of transport means and the government with a view to increasing fares. Oscar Sanjines also disagreed with the percentages suggested by the bus and truck owners. This is what he said:

[Begin Sanjines recording] The owners are saying that if they can pay their debts to the Bolivian Association of Autodealers at the rate of 180 Bolivian pesos per dollar, they will request a 150 percent hike in their fares. However, if they are allowed to pay these debts at the rate of 150 Bolivian pesos per dollar, they will ask for a 100 percent hike.

The COB wants to be very clear on this matter. We will not participate in any negotiations aimed at increasing transport fares until the workers receive a salary hike. [end recording]

The confederation of owners-drivers is demanding negotiations with the government in order to implement fare hikes very soon in view of the increased operating costs.

SENATE RESOLUTION SEEKS RELATIONS WITH PRC, CUBA

PY220144 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Senate today approved a (?draft resolution) asking the government to establish deplomatic relations with the PRC and to resume relations with Cuba. The (?draft resolution), which was submitted by Senator Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, was approved by the majority of the senators.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFERS MORE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PY220235 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Bolivia has offered to increase technical cooperation in the various Bolivian production sectors, especially in be fields of mining and metallurgy, authorized spokesmen for the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry have reported. This offer was made by Soviet Ambassador to Bolivia Sergey Kovalev during the protocol and briefing visit he paid to Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Barragan Vargas.

Kovalev stated that the La Palca volatilization plant in Potosi Department has given optimum results, and that this contributed to strengthening cooperative ties in the field of metallurgy.

Kovalev also expressed his desire for strengthening ties with the recently installed Bolivian democratic government led by the Democratic and Popular Unity, according to spokesmen for the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry.

Kovalev concluded by expressing his interest in seeing the project of the Machacamarca volatilization plant in Oruro Department become a reality.

USSR'S MASHINOEKSPORT DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

PY212030 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] (Oscar Torrico Pedraza), general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, Comibol, has expressed the desire that Soviet cooperation extended to developing nations lead to true binational understanding. He made this remark in the course of a meeting with a delegation of experts from the Soviet Union's Mashinoeksport Corporation who came to see him to formalize agreements on future actions to be undertaken at the La Palca volatilization plant in Potosi Department.

The Soviet delegation, led by (Yuriy Alimov) and made up of two other experts, has begun talks designed to negotiate mainly technical and economic aspects. Next week the delegation will hold a working meeting with Comibol officials.

SARAIVA FETED BY AUSTRIA'S PAHR IN VIENNA

PY220010 Brasila Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today reaffirmed in Vienna the Brazilian Government's strong conviction that the clear mutual interests existing within the international community require a more just, more equitable organization of the world's systems for the production and marketing of goods and for the distribution of wealth.

Saraiva Guerreiro made the above statement during a luncheon given him by his Austrian counterpart, Willibald Pahr. He also expressed the need to promote a stronger alignment around genuine Western values.

For his part, Pahr stated that during the talks he held Saraiva Guerreiro this morning he was impressed by the forceful fashion in which Saraiva Guerreiro expressed the Brazilian Government's views on the main international issues.

PLANNING MINISTER NETO LEAVES FOR EUROPE

PY211420 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Planning Minister Neto has again left for Europe in search of new loans. [Begin relayed report from Brasilia] Planning Minister Delfim Neto left last night for Paris and Frankfurt and he should be back in Brazil by Monday night. His first stopover will be in Paris, where he will attend the signing of congracts with Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc] and with the Aeronautics Ministry for a total of $240 million. The Aeronautics Ministry will invest these resources in Cindacta [Combined Air Safety and Air Traffic Control Center] in the northwestern region of the country.

In Frankfurt, Neto will attend the signing of contracts with Sunamam [National Merchant Marine Superintendency] for $85 million.

Neto will return to Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday morning. On Monday, Deputy Planning Minister and Acting Minister Jose Fabio Pecora will substitute for Neto at the National Monetary Council meeting.

On Tuesday night, the planning minister suspended his trip so he could participate in the meeting of the National Monetary Council, but the decision was changed. [end relay]

JUDGE SUSPENDS TELEVISION, RADIO CAMPAIGNING

PY211432 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] By decision of Judge (Jose Rodrigues Lema) of the Rio de Janeiro Regional Electoral Court, the free electoral campaign over radio and television has been suspended. In his decision, the judge argued that the background material provided by leading candidates is not in keeping with the Falcao law. This material espouses pragmaticism or ideologies, the judge stated.

Paid advertisements continue appearing in the press although they have also been suspended. Rio de Janeiro publishers feel that it is very difficult to interpret the (Etelvino Lins) law, created to inhibit the abuse of economic power. The newspapers argue that they are confused regarding what can or cannot be announced in the electoral campaign as a paid advertisement.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES APPROVE AMNESTY BILL

PA201542 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota -- Without much difficulty and by a large majority, the first committees of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate this afternoon approved the bill granting amnesty to the guerrillas. Nineteen senators and 29 congressmen voted in favor of the bill. The government-supported bill will now pass to the full Chamber of Representatives and the Senate so that it will be approved and officially become a new law of the country.

The bill approved today includes 10 articles, the first of which grants amnesty to those who have committed crimes classified in the Colombian penal code as rebellion, sedition or insurrection, as well as related crimes that were committed to facilitate, achieve, commit or hide the aforementioned crimes.

President Belisario Betancur today achieved his first big political victory by obtaining the approval of the amnesty bill by an ample majority in the legislative committees. The vote in favor of the bill was higher than expected. The amnesty not only favors those who committed crimes such as rebellion, sedition and insurrection but also their accomplices. The crimes must have been committed before the promulgation of the law. Article Three establishes that amnesty is not granted to those who committed homicide outside of combat or whose victims were clearly defenseless. Article Four establishes that the authorities who for any reason know of legal proceedings for crimes defined in Article Two of this law will immediately send the cases to the appropriate higher court, which will order the discontinuance of the proceedings as a result of the amnesty law that was approved in its first debate today.

Article Five of this law establishes that those who will benefit from this law and against whom no legal action has been begun or who are at liberty for any reason cannot be called, summoned or investigated by any authority.

ARMY REPORTS 14 FARC GUERRILLAS KILLED

PA201442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2338 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Villavicencio, Colombia, 19 Oct (EFE) -- Fourteen guerrillas were killed in two armed clashes with Army patrols in the mountains of eastern Colombia, it was officially reported here today.

A military spokesman stated that seven rebels of the 9th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) were killed in the jurisdiction of Miraflores municipality, in Quaviare, during a 1-hour clash. A soldier and noncommissioned officer of the regular army were seriously wounded in the same clash.

In a second skirmish on the outskirts of Puerto Gaitan, in the mountains, seven more guerrillas of the same group were killed. The source added that the military authorities of Villavicencio seized large quantities of automatic weapons, ammunition, medicines and revolutionary propaganda.

ELECTRICITY RATES FROZEN FOR 14 MONTHS

PA152239 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2145 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Carlos Martinez, minister of mines and energy, reported that the Colombian Government decided today to freeze electricity rates in the country for the next 14 months for all consumers who use less than 200 kwn per month. The official said that the government hopes with this measure to unify rates nationally, so as to avoid the inequitable charges in certain urban and rural areas. Energy rates have caused civic protest that produced disturbances in the last few days. The freeze, which will continue through December 1983, will benefit some 40 percent of the energy consumers in Colombia.

RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS DEVELOP IN NATIONAL CRISIS

Education Ministry Attacked

PA211742 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1727 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A group of demonstrators a few minutes ago attacked the Education Ministry building located on Mejia Street, between Guayaquil and Venezuela Avenues. The demonstrators, using rocks and sticks, destroyed the windows of the building, but the appearance of an army vehicle quickly dispersed the demonstration. The troops used tear gas and fired shorts in the air. There is great tension and nervousness at present, particularly in the center of the city.

Guayaquil, 21 October

PA211746 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1525 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Live relay from Guayaquil]

[Text] Good morning, friends in the capital. This is Radio Noticias la Fabulosa reporting for Radio Quito, the voice of the capital. Here is our report:

At 0600 this morning, after the curfew ended, the 24-hour nationwide strike decreed by the United Workers Front began. As expected, there was no urban or interprovincial transportation. Many station wagons and vans began circulating among the Guayaquil neighborhoods of (Guacimu Sur), (Guacimu Central), (Guacimu Norte) and some suburbs. No incidents were reported up to 0800 in this city. At approximately 0945, an incident was reported in (Pedro Pablo Gomez) Street between (Matala) and [name indistinct], where a group of citizens burned tires, disrupting peace and interrupting traffic in that sector.

At 0955 a group of demonstrators came from the university building located at (Chiriboga) and (Chile). The police combined all their units to disband this demonstration. They had to use tear gas and shoot into the air to disperse the demonstrators. There is a certain uneasiness in this sector.

We also want to report that Banco Territorial, (?Banco del Escudo), Banco del Pacifico and Banco del Pichincha are keeping their doors half open in case of any incidents. Banco del Fomento has many policemen protecting the building. Banco la Previsora is fully supporting the strike and is closed today. We also want to report that the Justice Palace is protected by the national police.

A total of 147 people were arrested last night for violating the curfew. Some ignored the order; others just had to get from one place to another. Of this number, 123 people were arrested by army patrols and 24 by police patrols.

The road between (Yaguaz) and (Pujan) was closed by residents of the area. The road near Santa Lucia that goes to the interior, Manabi Province and other provinces was closed. The road is also closed at km 5 on the Guayaquil exit. Workers of various factories in that sector are burning wood and tires, disturbing the peace.

Incidents in Quito

PA211820 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1801 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] We have reports that a policeman has been taken hostage at the (Montufar) school, and that nine people have been arrested in the (Calderon) sector.

Ibarra Situation 'Tense'

PA211900 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1703 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Live relay from Ibarra by correspondent (Jacinto Salas]

[Text] A total paralysis of productive activities in this city, short rallies in various sectors, an abudance of tear gas and bonfires in the streets, characterize the situation in Ibarra during the past 2 hours.

Policemen are guarding the (Pedro Moncayo) Plaza, not allowing demonstrators to advance to the Imbabura government building. The police are doing their best to disperese the demonstrators, comprised of students, drivers and private citizens, who are mainly gathering in the southern part of the city.

The situation is becoming violent, and at least two wounded have been reported so far.

According to a doctor, one of these persons was treated for a bullet wound in his right leg. He was wounded at the intersection of (Pedro Moncayo) and (Chica Bernal) Streets. The wounded man, a 18-year-old youth, was being treated at the (Clinica del Norte).

The most serious aspects seems to be the position taken by some of the demonstrators who, in open defiance to the public forces, are calling for the burning of the Imbabura police garrison and government building.

According to some eyewitnesses, when they ran out of tear gas the police reported fired into the air to scare the demonstrators. This occurred near the bypass. Regarding the tear gas, it seems that the police are using special grenades that are affecting not only the demonstrators but nearby residents as well.

The city's banks, except for Banco la Previsora, are tending to the needs of the very few customers who visit them. [passage indistinct]

Disturbances in Esmeraldas

PA211911 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1815 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Live relay from Esmeraldas]

[Text] Esmeraldas has experienced 3 hours of agitation, tear gas and confrontations with the public force. Approximately 2,000 demonstrators have been harassing the public force in different downtown areas of the city. The disturbances are located in the area of the following streets: (Olmedo), (Eloy Alfaro), (Manuel A. Canizales) and the areas near the Esmeraldas workers federation local, where this morning at approximately 1000 a group gathered to demonstrate along the main streets of the city to protest the most recent economic measures announced by the government, as well as the high cost of living and the increase in the price of fuel.

[Word indistinct] glasses and stones have been used in recent hours. Several families in the area have been evacuated because of the tear gas. Many children have already been affected by the tear gas. Four people have been arrested for participating in the demonstrations. Approximately 20 wounded have been reported, 2 of them policemen, suffering from the effects of the tear gas or hit by stones. Bonfires made with wood, tires and garbage are fouling the air. The demonstrators, comprised of workers, drivers and students, are continually harassing the national police all over the area. The police are finding themselves unable to stop the demonstrators.

In the past few minutes we have heard many shots fired in the air. The army and the police have been facing the demonstrators since 1000.

All business have closed their doors. There is no kind of transporatation. The people's reaction is unanimous in condemning the economic measures, but not all the people are participating in the demonstrations.

This has been a last-minute report from Esmeraldas for Ecuador Radio and Radio Quito.

Demonstrations in Guaranda

PA212054 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1931 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Live relay from Guaranda, Ecuador]

[Text] Beginning at 1030, this city became a true powderkeg. Unexpectedly, rapid demonstrations spread throughout the city. This resulted in a large demonstration, which culminated at the central plaza. The demonstrators stoned and destroyed the windows of the government building, demanding the governor's resignation and shouting: Down with the government! The police had to intervene to disperse the demonstrators, using many tear gas bombs that caused asphyxia to several people, who received urgent treatment from the Red Cross and were then taken to hospitals.

However, demonstrations continue to spread through the city. Many people attacked [words indistinct] the criminal investigations office, where the police are throwing a barrage of tear gas bombs in a useless attempt to disperse the demonstrators, who are present in all of the city's streets.

In the corners [words indistinct] university students set tires on fire, which are now filling the city with black smoke.

[Words indistinct] Building was attacked late this morning. The windows were broken. The policemen and special army troops are unable to stop the demonstrations that are being staged throughout the city. The atmosphere is dense from the tear gas bombs that the police are throwing, in a desperate attempt to control the outbreak of violence that has been unleashed and that, in view of its nature, threatens to turn to private property, especially to the [name indistinct] stores. Consequently, stores, buildings and public offices closed their doors at 1100. Demonstrations are continuing as of 1330 and, in fact, are growing more violent.

One Fatality in Quito

PA212208 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2120 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The report released by this station on the death of one person as a result of the demonstrations in Quito today has been confirmed by our colleague (Francisco Herrera), of Channel 8, who was at the scene of the incidents this morning. He will now give the information to us:

[Begin live relay] At approximately 1600, a citizen was killed as a victim of the demonstrations that were staged this morning and this afternoon. Eyewitness reports, including our own, reveal that the citizen, who was passing by at a time when a demonstration in the area was met with a burst of machinegun fire, was hit in the face by a bullet. His body was picked up by Red Cross attendants and taken away in an ambulance.

The victim has been identified as (Luciano Guerra), who was about 30 years old, wearing a blue sweater and brown trousers. The incident took place near the San Blas Park. That is all that we have to report at this time. [end live relay]

Arrests in Cuenca

PA212221 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2125 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Azuay police headquarters in Cuenca have reported 34 arrests as a result of street demonstrations early this morning. Most of the arrested are students and workers, including a young woman identified as (Graciela Criollo), who was later released.

No serious incidents have been reported thus far. During the morning hours, particularly as noon approached, the police dispersed demonstrators using a large amount of tear gas, while army forces wearing fatigues are taking control of all public service establishments.

The strike called by FUT has practically paralyzed the factories, mostly due to the lack of transportation. Drivers tried to obstruct the Pan-American Highway, but this was prevented by combined army and police forces.

University students held a meeting this morning to organize a street march, but this was prevented by the police with tear gas, who surrounded the university.

Meanwhile, workers and drivers burned tires on the streets and built barricades in various parts of the city.

Youth Killed in Quito

PA212258 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] An unidentified youth was fatally wounded by a burst of machinegun fire. The shooting took place between Caldas and Rios Streets in Quito. According to reports, the youth died a few minutes later. His body was seized by a group of demonstrators, who took him to San Blas church. The police are trying to recover the body to take it to the morgue, but the demonstrators, mostly students, refuse to give up the body.

Many policemen have been posted at the entrance to the church to keep the body from being taken elsewhere. The victim, said to be named Luciano Guerra, was about 18 years old and was wearing a blue jacket, tan trousers and black shoes. He had no identification papers on him.

Meanwhile, more demonstrations are taking place in various parts of the city. At this very moment the police are dispersing hundreds of demonstrators on 10 August avenue, near the Social Security Fund building, who are trying to march to the Independencia Square downtown.

PRC Diplomat Injured in Riots

PA212338 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2238 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A Foreign Ministry news bulletin reported today that a member of the PRC Embassy was injured yesterday, according to information received from the Chinese Embassy's commercial attache, who said extremist groups had attacked his car while he and his assistant were on an embassy errand.

The attack broke the automobile's rear window and the assistant was injured. The incident took place near the Central University.

The Ministry bulletin expressed the government's apologies to the PRC Embassy, and condemned this unfortunate incident against that friendly mission.

Second Fatality Reported

PA220115 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] This radio station officially confirmed that (Rene Palacios), who was hit by police patrol car No 69, died as a result of his injuries. (Palacios), 17, from Quito, died on his way to the hospital. With (Palacios), there are now two dead. The first victim was Luciano Guerra, who was fatally shot at 1600 this afternoon at the intersection of Los Rios and Caldas Streets.

More Demonstrations in Ibarra

PA220134 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Street demonstrations were still going on in Ibarra as of 1810. Students, drivers and citizens in general are participating in these demonstrations, which have resulted in clashes with public forces, It was necessary that the army intervene to restore order. Shots were fired in the air, causing general alarm among the people of Ibarra. The demonstrators were pulling bricks up from the streets to set up barricades in order to protect themselves from the public forces' attacks.

It was unofficially reported that some 11 persons were admitted to San Vicente de Paul Hospital with injuries. We have learned from the hospital director that none are seriously injured. He said that only 9 persons have been admitted and not 11, as reported previously.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REACT TO CRISIS SITUATION

PA211115 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos has said that to tell the truth is not to plot against the democratic regime. He said that, based on figures given by the CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] and the Hydrocarbons Directorate, Conade [National Development Council] decided that a gallon of gasoline should cost 25 sucres. That price would include a 12-percent profit for the government. The government has wanted to make a bigger profit by increasing the price of gasoline to 33 sucres a gallon of super gasoline and it is dutybound to tell the country how it is going to use those profits, Leon Roldos said. He added:

[Begin recording] Regarding the subsidy on imported wheat and flour, Conade's position, which has always been honest [words indistinct], was that of calling for the immediate elimination of the subsidy on flour, amounting to aporoximately 750 million sucres, which lent itself for much abuse, and the maintenance of the subsidy on wheat, another 750 million sucres, in which there was no possibility of abuse if one acted [words indistinct] the government sector since the state was handling imports until the [word indistinct] system and other control measures could be established in a few months. The government decided to eliminate both subsidies. The result has been profiteering with flour byproducts.

It has been estimated that effective subisidies on gasoline amount to almost 2 billion sucres a year. CEPE has been absorbing that amount. On the basis of figures from CEPE and the Hydrocarbons Directorate, Conade on 15 September 1982, that is, 1 month before the government's decision, formulated its proposal on the revision of the prices of petroleum byproducts, assuming its responsibility with full honesty, bearing in mind all the real cost factors and a moderate profit. It proposed a 25 sucre price and an annual price review mechanism in case of increase in costs. [end recording]

Leon Roldos said this is the truth and these are the views of Conade. He reiterated that he absolutely has no links with any (?person) who could be accused of being a destabilizer of the democratic regime.

Defense Minister's Message

PA211828 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Message to the nation by Defense Minister Maj Gen Jorge Maldonado -- recorded]

[Text] Since the president of the republic decreed the state of national emergency, the armed forces, in compliance with their constitutional mandate, have been engaged in guaranteeing normalcy throughout the country.

To this moment there have been no major incidents to report, as the response of the citizens in general has been very positive. We hope this attitude will be imitated by all Ecuadoreans in an effort to help maintain order and thus contribute to the nations' activities being carried out normally, as only the work and efforts of Ecuadoreans will bring solutions to the nation's economic crisis. At this time, the armed forces wish to reiterate their decision to guarantee the existing legal order as established by the nation's Constitution.

Defense Ministry on Curfew

PA220154 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0108 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Rene Torres report]

[Excerpt] According to a high-ranking Defense Ministry official, the curfew will be strictly enforced tonight. Anyone not carrying a personal safeconduct will not be allowed to circulate between the hours of 2200 and 0600. We report this for the benefit of those citizens who normally don't go home early.

In addition, it is worth reporting that Quito already looks deserted. Small groups of youngsters are lighting bonfires in order to clear out the tear gas that was thrown so profusely all afternoon.

There was a very tense moment in the area between Santo Domingo and Borrero Street when, according to reports obtained from Defense Ministry sources, a citizen apparently fired at a helicopter that was on surveillance duty. Obviously, the shot did not hit the helicopter, but it did cause the army to take precautionary measures and to order troops to be deployed around the Defense Ministry. Naturally, military vehicles moved into the sector, firing into the air.

It was also learned that the demonstrators were firing tear gas. This will have to be investigated because it is likely that tear gas cannisters have been distributed among the demonstrators and it is important to know who supplied them.

Government Minister Garcia

PA211755 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1650 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Interview with Galo Garcia Feraud, minister of government and justice, place not given -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, we would like you to give us a summary of the situation, especially here in Quito where we are having demonstrations that seem to be getting stronger as the hours go by. The country is listening to you, Mr Minister.

[Answer] The information that I have received up to now is that the demonstrations are sporadic, and since all gatherings and demonstrations in the streets and public plazas have been forbidden, the armed forces and national police are taking immediate actions to enforce the decreed measures.

[Question] What will be done in the next few hours if the demonstrations continue?

[Answer] As of now, the same measures will be taken.

[Question[Mr Minister, is there any information regarding conversations with the United Workers Front? Has an agreement been reached?

[Answer] I understand that different sectors of the government and congress, as well as the executive, are studying the bills sent by the president of the republic to the Chamber of Representatives.

[Question] Do you think there is a solution to this situation?

[Answer] I think that the majority of the Ecuadorean people are hoping for social peace, and as they think about it, they are understanding the reasons why these measures were adopted. Therefore, as long as the people continue this like of thinking, and as long as the congress and executive continue discussing the bills presented by the president of the republic, all these factors will contribute to social peace and tranquillity.

[Question] Mr Minister, many voices have been heard in the interior of the country requesting a review of the economic measures that have been enforced. This would be a mechanism toward a solution. Do you believe that some [word indistinct] can be reached?

[Answer] The government some time ago adopted two [word indistinct] fiscal austerity. Each day public spending is being cut more and more in the areas of investment and operations. We will continue, wherever possible, taking stronger measures. Let us not forget that Ecuador has many laws that prevent Ecuador and the government from acting too strongly, as many sectors are requesting. Regarding the decrease of the state budget, which is already within realistic limits, it will not be possible to review this again. All those people who continue insisting that spending must be reduced must -- if they are congressmen -- take the necessary steps at the congress to make this possible; but generally speaking, there are no other recommendations.

Galo Garcia News Conference

PA220202 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2259 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Press conference held by Galo Garcia Feraud, Ecuadorean government and justice minister, at the Government Ministry in Quito -- live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] [Garcia] ...has issued the decree declaring the state of emergency and assuming special powers as provided for in the Constitution. This has allowed important sectors of the country, some political parties, some insititutions and the majority of the Ecuadorean people to abide by the government decision to use constitutional provisions to maintain order, to guarantee peace and to protect the necessary working conditions in the country. Therefore, the National Government thanks all Ecuadoreans, political parties and institutions who have accepted and respected the call and the orders issued on the basis of the extraordinary powers that the president of the republic has assumed. I must point out that some political organizations have respected the orders that circumstances have imposed. This is true of the Radical Alfarista Front, which has not demonstrated, feeling, as have other political organizations, that it is more advisable to protect the framework of peace and respect needed in Ecuador so that the power of human rights can be a constant reality in the country.

Unfortunately, some have refused to obey the orders issued by the national government. Since this is a state of emergency decree through powers granted by the Constitution and the law, it has been ordered that Ecuadoreans respect each other and that no acts of violation be undertaken. Unfortunately, many have provoked the agents of order, the armed forces and the national police, by attacking them and by attacking citizens who, making use of their rights, were using the streets. This is a fact that we must point out, because this shows that the magnitude of the violence and the methods used are not those of a casual demonstration; these are premedidated acts, as we denounced yesterday.

We must say that the national government regrets that these acts of violence have occurred and that as a result, people and vehicles have been attacked, as took place this morning when a car travelling on one of the main streets of Quito was hit with a Molotov cocktail, which set it on fire. There have also been other cases reported, such as the van belonging to a reporter that was attacked this afternoon. We were able to see this on one of the newcasts.

The national government wishes to work and is working within the framework of the Constitution, with prudence, energy and the firm intention of restoring tranquillity to the Ecuadorean people. It is doing and has done this through concrete actions in the social sphere, such as the bills that the president of the republic presented for discussion to the Chamber of Representatives, which include such issues as an increase in the transportation bonus, a cost of living compensation and an increase in the Ecuadorean people's basic wages. [passage indistinct, due to station identification]

We are asking everyone to comply with and to respect the orders that have been issued and announced. We cannot permit a few leaders or activists to continue acts of violence and to cause unacceptable situations in our cities and our country's interior. In the majority of Ecuadorean cities, the situation has continued in a state of [words indistinct]. Of course, many Ecuadoreans are afraid. This is why we don't have adequate transportation, why many stores [words indistinct] because they are all afraid that these acts of violence will be generalized and will bring a situation to Ecuador that we have always tried to avoid.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you believe that the latest economic measures adopted by the national government are immutable?

[Answer] The national government has continued a process of analysis and constant activity to implement [words indisinct] a recovery plan. Since May, when the monetary junta's report suggested that the president of the republic take certain measures, work and necessary studies were undertaken and conclusions were reached. Now, the president of the republic has found himself in the position of having to take the measures that are known by all -- the requests to the Chamber of Representatives and the adoption of some measures that came directly from the executive branch. The president of the republic and those of us who are part of his government are aware that these measures have a very high cost, a marked political cost, as was mentioned yesterday. But what can be done when you have an economy that is in a state of emergency? We could only adopt, as we did, measures that will allow us to rescue the economic situation in the state of Ecuador, for the Ecuadorean society.

Many specialists in this field, both in the country and abroad, have commented on how advisable, although difficult, it was for the president to take these measures.

He has given priority to the nation's interests rather than to his government's popularity. He could have taken the easy way out by remaining inactive in the face of this economic crisis, without provoking the demands and protests that have taken place. The president of the republic, however, has serious historic responsibilities and had to deal with a highly tense economic situation that required solution, not for the benefit of his government but for the nation's current and future interests.

[Question] Could you offer an evaluation of the incidents that took place in the country today?

[Answer] I believe that in some cities there have been acts of violence. The public forces, consisting of the armed forces and the national police, in using their proper authority and in compliance with their duties, have controlled these acts. There are provinces where there have been no violent incidents, where the situation has been more normal than in others. In all of these provinces, work has been affected most by the citizens' fear that they will be victims of the acts of violence that some have tried to promote, in an effort to create an insurrection in the country. This is the situation, in terms of the fear of the citizens. Naturally, there are good reasons for the citizens to feel this way. What occurred this afternoon in the capital of the republic proves that their fear is justified and that it was the government's duty to take the measures that it took yesterday to restore a climate of peace to the republic.

There have been incidents in Carchi Province. In the provinces of Tunguragua, Chimborazo and Canar, there are no reports of regrettable incidents. In Boliva Province there was an action against the governor's palace. We have received reports of disorders in Azuay Province, but the public forces are in control of the situation. We have learned that good judgment is prevailing in many provinces and that the citizens are contributing eagerly to the restoration of peace. Some political organizations realize that the climate of democracy and freedom is best for the country. They are also aware that, despite the government's constitutionally legal action of declaring the state of emergency, the government has not established censorship of the media. The government has not taken any such action, even though a few radio stations have been inciting the people to violence and insurrection.

[Question] In any event, the government has obtained a reaction from the people to the measures that it has taken. What does the government have to say about this?

[Answer] I must repeat what I said a few minutes ago. The government appreciates the way in which the people have reacted. At 2200, 2300 and 2400 last night, the people gave their immediate reply to the measures. Unfortunately, we must deplore -- especially in the capital of the republic -- the damage caused by violence today, which was organized in an effort to create a state of insurrection. The orders given by the authorities have not been respected, forcing the armed forces and the national police to take firm, strong action to prevent an insurrection in the country.

[Question] Apparently this firm action has already left some victims?

[Answer] Yes, I have learned of the death of a citizen this afternoon. This is regrettable. It is for this very reason that we are asking all organizations, all social and political sectors, to think about consequences, because unrest and violence create these problems. They have happened before in our country's history, and we must prevent a recurrence. Similar situations took place in the past and we are obviously seeing them again. Our government and the people are trying to control the situation.

We do not want things to get out of hand, which could have grave effects on Ecuador, both now and later. We are trying to consolidate the democratic system in accordance with the constitutional and legal order and the necessary economic and social order.

[Question] Will the government lift the state of emergency once the workers' strike ends tonight?

[Answer] The government is following the country's developments on a minute-by-minute basis, so that when peace if completely restored and circumstances permit the announcement of absolute normality in the country, the president of the republic and his cabinet can issue the appropriate resolution.

[Question] Mr Minister, I am going to ask about the results of these significant developments, which are certainly regrettable. I would like to know if the government has tried to meet with important sectors, such as the Chamber of Representatives or the Chamber of Industry and of Commerce. Is the government going to talk to them, to try to assess the people's feeling?

[Answer] The answer will always be yes. The government is always open to dialogue with all political and social sectors. I want to say here that the government did not interrupt the dialogue with any of the sectors involved in social and political issues. As for the strike called by the United Workers Front, FUT, I wish to say that it was the FUT that broke off the dialogue with the government and that has perpetrated some of the acts of violence. Some of its leaders, in statements to the news media, called for an insurrection and for the overthrow of President Hurtado. The government cannot overlook such actions. This is a government of all Ecuadoreans.

However, the national government cannot act on the basis of resentment. The national government is the government of all Ecuadoreans and is therefore obliged to engage in dialogue and to talk and review social, political and economic problems with all of the country's sectors that are prepared to sit at a table and talk; not about generalities, but of concrete specifics. This is because no one should say that the country's problems result from an increase in public spending and then issue resolutions asking for such an increase, particularly in such circumstances and for an amount that cannot be absorbed by the nation's economy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] about an assault on a banking firm today in the capital?

[Answer] I have no information on this. However, based on your information, I will make inquiries immediately. One of very the points that we have made is that the armed forces and the national police take action, under the constitutionally-enacted state of emergency, to safeguard work, traffic and all rights, particularly the production activities of all of the country's sectors.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the public forces have orders to shoot?

[Answer] It must be stressed that the Constitution contains specific provisions on this point and that when it grants the president of the republic the power to declare a state of emergency and to assume special powers, it does so with certain limitations. Therefore, if the public forces have to resort to means that may affect other people at a given moment, they can only do so when repelling an attack or when they expect an armed attack on people. Obviously, this is one of the ways in which society defends itself, based on the right to lawful self-defense in the face of an unflawful act or attack.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I have the figures. Naturally, some arrests have had to be made in the country because of violence.

[Question] (?At what time) will the buses -- which the government has repeatedly promised, because transportation service in the country is incomplete -- begin operating tomorrow?

[Answer] We have tried to provide transportation; the National Traffic Directorate and certain administrative divisions are in charge of organizing the necessary operations, but unfortunately the acts of violence impeded traffic in some of the country's cities, particularly in the capital.

[Question] Aren't the public forces going to extremes in suppressing the acts of violence that are taking place in the country?

[Answer] As far as I know from the reports I have received, the public forces are applying force as a rational and necessary measure. In every country, and in Ecuador as well, the philosophy of public forces consists of guaranteeing internal and external peace to society; to do so, they must necessarily use adequate methods and means, to keep excesses from affecting others in society.

Usually, an exhaustive study has to be made in these cases to strike an adequate medium. And given these [words indistinct], we must realize that it is the duty of all members of a society to respect the [word indistinct] and not to engage in violence and attacks on others. Although it is true that each of us has human rights, it is also true that others have human rights, too.

[Question] In any event, Mr Minister, has the government sketched any kind of solution to this problem?

[Answer] The solutions that the government has suggested are contained in the proposals that were submitted to the National Chamber of Representatives. The studies that are being developed today at the National Chamber of Representatives on three fundamental issues represent specific concerns for the president of the republic on social issues. These matters are salaries, compensation for the transportation sector and wage increases. These three topics were not only raised as an initiative, but the president of the republic, exercising his powers, submitted the initiative to the National Chamber of Representatives. It asked that the plenum of legislative commissions [word indistinct] the labor minister, among others, and the labor minister has been encouraging the study and development of this topic as one of the actions that the executive branch can develop in coordination with the National Chamber of Representatives.

[Question] Mr Minister, were these bills submitted before the adoption of the economic measures? Aren't they now going to be reviewed once more?

[Answer] Naturally, the president of the republic has reviewed the problem in its full complexity. Obviously, he has done so considering all factors that had to be taken into consideration, from all angles. Of course, these bills have to be duly reviewed by the labor and social committees of the National Chamber of Representatives, so that they can be included in a report and a proposal for the plenum of the commissions. The topics will have to be exhaustively analyzed there, so that we may attend to social concerns, doing so within the framework of Ecuador's abilities, within the framework of the capabilities of the private and public sectors.

These projects represent an increase in public expenditures by an amount that goes into the hundreds of millions of sucres; naturally, we have to determine just what the state budget can absorb.

[Question] Mr Minister, with much respect, I ask you, with your heart in your hand, to please tell me, while a solution to this chaotic problem is being sought, what will you tell the people? What is your advice to the people who are dying of hunger?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that the problems of the family economy and personal economy experienced by Ecuadoreans, by Ecuadorean homes, are problems that were not born today. You remind me of a statement by the production chamber representatives who, in one of their first paragraphs, state that it is this current policy that determines the income and purchasing power of the Ecuadorean people. They are surely forgetting all of the history that has been accumulated in this country, and they are certainly not considering the indices that we can study to compare the various Latin American peoples with Ecuador. Ecuador does not have as serious and harmful a situation -- indeed, it has a better position -- when compared to other countries and peoples, within the same framework, in Latin America.

From this viewpoint, it is natural that the national government has social policy. This policy includes social programs that are within our budget, and the requests that the president of the republic has made of the Chamber of Representatives fit within this order of things. He is awaiting an answer from the chamber and from the country's various business and production sectors. Ecuador must continue to work, because it has the necessary conditions to continue to work. Although it is true that there are many needs in the country, in both the private and public sector, Ecuador has the necessary conditions to recover; and this is exactly what the national government wants and is willing to do at this time.

In view of this, we must go slowly, improving the chances of each Ecuadorean to better his living conditions. The government has carried out a coordinate and coherent policy in this regard. Naturally, we are not facing the best time in our history and because of this we can speak of calamitous situations. But those situations, which I described during yesterday's press conference, reflect a high infrastructural and operational level in the country; at the level of health, education, security, drinking water and infrastructural works. All of this reflects the need for a healthier economy, so that, with a certain order, we can promote development, from the present to the future, of actions, plans and projects that will allow better living conditions for the Ecuadoreans, now, in terms of the services that the state can supply and the particular conditions of each individual family.

[Question] Mr Minister, what information do you have on the [words indistinct], as Mr Jose Chavez has stated?

[Answer] That is nothing more than a false statement; nothing more than a way of diverting attention, in view of the serious responsibility of some Ecuadoreans, who acted -- and you saw them do so -- disrespectfully toward the congress and the communications media. I wish to take advantage of this moment to state that I emphatically reject the story, intended to offend the president of the republic, that he has froeign advisers at the National Palace. You who are constantly visiting the National Palace know that only Ecuadoreans are working there, accepting responsibilities as Ecuadoreans. There is no reason to use lies and slander to increase the chances of an insurrection or an overthrow of the government.

NONGOVERNMENT LEADERS GIVE VIEWS ON CRISIS

FUT Leader Interview

PA211846 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1432 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Telephone interview with Jose Chavez, president of the United Workers Front -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] We have established direct communication with the office of Jose Chavez, president of the United Workers Front [FUT]. Greetings, Mr Chavez.

We would like to ask you to tell us about the initial results of this strike planned by you and the National Drivers Federation [FNC]. How do you see the initial results, Mr Chavez?

[Answer] This morning I personally toured the northern area and visited enterprises that have organizations that belong to the labor unions that comprise the FUT. We established that all of these enterprises are completely paralyzed.

A commission that visited the southern zone has told us that all the factories in that sector of the city are also paralyzed. A commission that visited the central area will be arriving here soon, and we will be able to report its findings a little later on.

Regarding organizations in other provinces, we have received a call from the president of the Federation of Workers of Manabi. The people's general strike is taking place in Manabi, just as expected. We have also received a call from the president of the Federation of Sugar Industry Workers, who has told us that all the organizations belonging to this federation have stopped operations. Likewise, the country's port workers, in all the country's ports, are participating in the people's general strike with discipline and awareness.

The manager of [words indistinct] in El Oro Province has reported that the national strike is being successfully carried out there. We will be receiving more information, and we will immediately pass it to the people.

[Question] Regarding your activities in the next few hours, Mr Chavez, do you plan to establish contact with government authorities in an effort to find a solution to this situation?

[Answer] We know that some legislators are making efforts at the [word indistinct] level in order to discuss some positions established by FUT in its nine-point program; but so far we don't know of any results, and we have not been called by the president of the Chamber of Representatives or by any other legislator.

[Question] In any event, Mr Chavez, what possible solution do you see to this situation that is becoming a source of much concern for the country; because since the statement by official spokesmen and by the FUT there has been a declaration of national emergency on one hand, and on the other hand the strike. Where are we going, Mr Chavez?

[Answer] You are completely right about the need for an answer to your final question; where does the government want to lead this country? It has already taken the country to economic disaster. It has already adopted desperate, repressive measures, like the ones on the 22d and 23d [no month given]. Now it has declared the state of emergency, getting the army involved and trying to launch it against the Ecuadorean people, arguing that there is national unrest. If there was really such a state of national unrest, we would have to ask who created it. If there was such unrest, it was created by the government itself, not only because of its mistaken economic and social policies but also because of its repressive attitude and the lack of respect shown for the Ecuadorean people in adopting measures that affect the majority.

I ask myself, where does the president of the republic want to take the country? What does he want to do? Yesterday, for example, after the government minister said that there are foreigners in this country who are intervening in the events, we received a report. The report notes that it is true that there are foreigners here -- they are from International Christian Democracy. They have been called to intervene against the working class, the students and the popular sectors.

We have been told that these foreign elements -- true terrorists -- infiltrated, for example, the demonstration carried out by FUT on Tuesday of this week. Therefore, if these affirmations -- which have been hinted and even confirmed by the government minister himself -- are true, I ask again: where does the national government want to take this country?

What does it want to do? Is it perhaps that the emergency measures are a step to prepare conditions so that the president of the republic may declare himself dictator? All Ecuadoreans are asking themselves this question. It is perhaps that because of its inability to carry out the country's economic and social policies, the government is adopting truly desperate and totally incoherent measures? What is happening? We need a specific answer from the president of the republic. We demand that the state of emergency be lifted because all that this state of emergency is doing is creating complete unrest among the Ecuadorean people. It has provoked continuous anxiety, and regardless of what FUT does it will be unable to change this situation of fear and anxiety created by the national government.

[Question] Mr Chavez, you demand an answer from the president of the republic, and the country demands an answer from you, because you have threatened a larger strike in the next few days if the economic measures are not reviewed. Under these circumstances, the government is put in a blind alley -- it either reviews the measures or a bigger strike comes. What do you say to this, Mr Chavez?

[Answer] What the country is asking for is action from FUT, for FUT to demand that the president of the republic abrogate the economic measures affecting Ecuadoreans. This is what the Ecuadorean people are demanding [words indistinct] in all the cities and sectors of the country. Therefore, it is up to the president of the republic. FUT did not establish this type of measure. The workers are not responsible for the economic crisis of the country. It is the privileged classes who are responsible. It has been the mistakes of both the dictatorial governments and the present government that have created this situation. Therefore, the solution to this problem is in the hands of the president of the republic. The workers have decided to continue struggling until he listens to the demands of the working class and the national majority being hit by these measures.

[Question] Mr Chavez, please allow me to insist on this. Is there a real possibility of a larger strike in the next few days?

[Answer] The national convention of FUT has decided that if its demands are not listened to with today's strike, an indefinite strike must be planned. FUT must comply with this decision. We might be forced to convoke immediately a national convention to decide what measures should be taken, based on today's development and the type of answer or nonanswer the president of the republic and the national Chamber of Representatives give to our demands.

[Question] When will the convention meet, Mr Chavez?

[Answer] As I have said, we would have to convoke it immediately. It depends on what happens today. Perhaps we will have an answer from the president of the republic. Perhaps there will be an answer from the National Chamber of Representatives. Much depends on this. If there is no answer, then this lack of answer will also be an important factor in adopting an immediate decision. This afternoon we will be adopting a decision.

[Question] We will be in touch with you in this regard, for this news service. We want to thank you for your attention to our news program of today. Thank you, Mr Chavez.

[Answer] Thank you.

Opposition Leaders' Criticism

PA211609 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1311 GMT 21 Oct 82

[By Bernanrdo Morales]

[Text] Former President Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy, general director of the Revolutionary Nationalist Party, has described the measures adopted by the government of Oswaldo Hurtado as hasty and counterproductive.

He says they are not the most advisable and are being questioned by government officials, especially the vice president, who is also president of Conade [National Development Council]. The vice president's opinion is completely at odds with that of the president.

Arosemena Monroy said this shows that the so-called administration can't even reach agreement among themselves. I can understand it when they don't agree with the opposition; however, the fact that those involved in [words indistinct] are not in agreement is outrageous to say the least, he added.

According to the former president, this also shows that there are contraditions at every level -- now between the president and the vice president, just as in the past among the president of the Monetary Board, the natural resources minister and the general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation. In sum, there were and there are contradictions, and this is contributing to the present economic and social imbalances, and nobody can deny it anymore.

Regarding the state of emergency announced by the president of the republic, Arosemena Monroy said that he believes the president became aware of the country's critical situation too late, because after all even the dumbest Ecuadorean knew and knows that we've been in a critical situation for a long time.

Meanwhile, Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, leader of the Ecuadorean Roldosist Party, stated his support for the just position of the workers and announced that his group will support the strike announced for Thursday, so that the absurd measures that are hurting the Ecuadorean people will be reviewed. What's more, Bucaram said, my party is not only in favor of the strike, but its members will go into the streets to make the fascist Christian Democratic government understand that our people will never again be dependent upon a foreign power or be the grass stepped on by incompetent totalitarians who are enemies of the people and who love corruption and the squandering of public funds.

In addition, Cecilia Calderon de Castro, national leader of the Alfarist Radical Front, warned that the Ecuadorean people want to live in democracy, but in a true social and economic democracy that guarantees the satisfaction of at least the basic needs of the majority through efficient public administration. The people, Castro said, cannot accept more sacrifices while they watch how the executive branch and the National Chamber of Representatives insist on their erroneous fiscal policy of rapidly increasing public expenditures, and while corruption in customs and other government offices, duplication of functions and squandering continue to the detriment of state revenues.

Multiparty Group Forming

PA211716 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1311 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Guayaquil -- Leaders of the People, Change and Democracy Movement; the Democratic Left Party; the Ecuadorean Radical Liberal Party, and the Alfarist Radical Front will meet here on Thursday to form a permanent multiparty committee for the defense of democracy, in response to the need to defend the present constitutional system that rules the country. At this first working meeting, these parties will be represented by (Aquiles Abigail Santiesteban), Rodrigo Borja Cevallos, (Ignaco Hidalgo Villavicencio) and Cecilia Calderon de Castro. They will issue a public statement on the country's situation.

DEMOCRATIC LEFT OFFERS MEDIATION

PA211924 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1510 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The state of emergency announcement by the president of the republic over radio and television has stirred great concern among legislative and political circles. This concern was evident at a meeting held last night by the Democratic Left, headed by Dr Rodrigo Borja Ceballos.

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr Borja, we would like the opinion of the Democratic Left concerning the state of emergency announcement and the situation affecting the country since the early hours today.

[Borja] Well, we believe the state of emergency is an exaggerated measure for the present circumstances affecting the country. In other words, we believe the government could have controlled the situation with the means already at its disposal rather than resorting to a state of emergency, which has alarmed the population and which could trigger even greater violence, with unpredictable consequences for public peace.

We feel there is a need for greater calm by the government as well as the labor sectors. Both parties must take things more calmly. In fact, it would be good to renew the dialogue to settle their differences.

The Democratic Left is willing to mediate in efforts to achieve such a dialogue between the government and the labor sectors, between the government and the FUT, to find a solution that will benefit both parties; above all a solution that will benefit the nation and restore the Ecuadoreans tranquillity before things get any worse.

Getting back to your question, we believe the state of emergency announcement and the special powers assumed by the government will not contribute to the tranquillity of the nation so badly needed to find solutions to the people's problems. We believe, therefore, that the measure adopted by the government is extremely exaggerated and could trigger violence of greater proportions than that already generated throughout the country. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES VIEWS ON UNITY, OAS

PY212244 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 3 Oct 82 p 8

["Highlights" of undated interview granted by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Alberto Maeso to EL DIA correspondent Claudio S. Paolillo at the United Nations in New York]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are we to understand that Uruguay's foreign policy in the future will be aimed at achieving greater unity among the Latin American countries as a consequence of the restructuring of foreign policies which the conflict over the Malvinas has, to some extent, imposed on the Latin American countries; as a consequence of President Alvarez's statements that the subcontinent "can no longer remain on its knees" and as a consequence of the declared intention of several Latin American countries to achieve greater unity on the subcontinent?

[Answer] Unity and integration, to some extent, can be considered as the same thing. The first, representing the postulate or the objective, and the second the mechanism, conform to an ancient desire and an ancient Americanist tradition. The differences lies in the reason for integration and the goal which is sought through integration. Without a doubt our president clearly pointed out that America has an historical mandate for uniting. But the important thing about this is that this historical mandate is a positive mandate, the precise objective of which is integration as a means for creating the reciprocal and mutual benefits which uniting objectives, plans, developments, etc., represents. This means that the whole idea of integration is positive so long as matters are analyzed, planned and developed with a positive spirit. As a consequence, on occasion certain events -- which sometimes are circumstantial and sometimes are not as important as the South Atlantic conflict could have become -- act not as determining factors but as factors which stir up the desire to develop a more effective integration. And this is healthy because at the bottom of all this lies the ideal of unity, of integration, of integrating with one another; that is, the real concept of continental solidarity.

[Question] In your opinion, does the current inter-American organization favor the Latin American countries?

[Answer] I do not believe that the OAS was really constituted to favor one or another sector of the continent. Supposedly it was established to favor every sector on a reasonably equal basis. The OAS Charter preamble states that integration is the philosophical and essential basis of the concept of unity, and if we talk about integration we cannot talk about advantages because this would mean acknowledging that the existance of the OAS harms a particular sector or region. I believe that the OAS is a positive organization which obviously constitutes the forum where each American country can voice its concerns. It definitely responds to the generic ideal of integration, and that by no means is a negative issue. That it can be perfected is an issue which has to be looked into, including the reason which exists to want to perfect it.

By definition, which I would call almost historical, Uruguay is open to any initiative, be it in favor or against. But going back to your question, I would say that the OAS, as an organization, can by no means be considered as harmful to Latin American interests.

[Question] The relationship between many Latin American countries and the United States and Great Britain deteriorated as a consequence of the conflict over the Malvinas. What is the current state of Uruguay's relations with those two countries?

[Answer] From the beginning of our existence as a nation we have maintained a long-standing and effective relationship with those two countries, and we still maintain that relationship. Supposedly the aspiration which guides all the members of the concert of nations -- and not only the American concert -- is that those relations become increasingly positive, more fruitful and that they should develop within the concept of the traditional friendship which has always characterized relations with those nations.

PRO-FMLN SOLIDARITY RALLY PLANNED AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA211546 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] An act of solidarity with El Salvador is being organized in Mexico. The Permanent National Forum of Solidarity with the Salvadoran Revolution [Foro Nacicnal Permanente de Solidaridad Con La Revolution Salvadorena] will carry out a demonstration to repudiate U.S. intervention in El Salvador and Central America. The demonstration will take place on 20 October [as heard] in front of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico.

The forum issued a communique inviting Mexican organizations to participate in the demonstration and noting that the Salvadoran people's war against the oligarchy and imperialism has entered a decisive phase. The communique states that the FMLN has defeated all the counteroffensives launched by the enemy, has taken initiative and has inflicted a strategic defeat on the enemy.

The communique notes that for this reason the Reagan administration is trying to use Honduras as a base of aggression and a beachhead for a massive regional military intervention, especially against El Salvador and Nicaragua.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

'Opening for Cuba'

FL212258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda has said that the United States, in order to maintain its dominance, has made enemies in all the countries of Latin America seeking their true independence and declared that his country would maintain an opening toward Cuba.

Interviewed at Mexico City's International Airport where he was welcomed by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda and the winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Rodrigo Lloreda said the United States had stopped being America's big brother. The foreign minister of Belisario Betancur's administration said on his arrival that unity among the democratic sectors of the region was urgently needed, since only through democracy, despite its defects, would significant development be achieved.

He also said that the United States had lost its capacity to trust and believed all who struggle for independence to be its enemies. It is time for all of us Latin Americans to take action, he said.

Lloreda said that things had been smoothed over with Cuba and that his government's goal was to remain totally open toward all countries in a world and Cuba is no exception.

The Colombian foreign minister's visit is in answer to an invitation extended by the Government of Mexico for him to attend the ceremony where Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez will receive Mexico's highest decoration, the Order of the Mexican Eagle.

Regarding his countryman's award of the Nobel Prize, the foreign minister expressed profound satisfaction and said it was an honor for Latin America.

Relations With Nicaragua

FL220250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0157 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda will be received in audience by President Jose Lopez Portillo and President-elect Miguel de la Madrid. He will also hold talks with Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

Regarding the differences between his country and Nicaragua on the territorial conflict over the San Andres Archipelago and the Providencia coast, he asserted that Colombia holds a well-defined position which is covered by the treaty the two countries signed in 1921.

The two countries should abide by the decisions of international organizations, based on strict compliance of rights to avoid conflicts which may have undesirable consequences, he said.

However, he denied that this problem was affecting relations between the two countries in the least. This is demonstrated, for example, by the fact that Colombia voted in favor of Nicaragua to accede to a seat in the UN Security Council, he said.

Regarding the possibility of renewing relations with Cuba, Lloreda Caicedo assured that things had been smoothed out and said the policy of Colombian President Belisario Betancur is one of total and absolute openness toward all countries in the world and Cuba is no exception.

The Colombian Foreign minister will remain in Mexico until next Saturday when he will return to his country.

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS UNION PRESIDENT -- Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, 40, last night was elected president of the Democratic Mexican Journalists Union [Union de Periodistas Democraticps de Mexico -- UPD] for a 2-year term. Granados is a columnist for the UNO MAS UNO newspaper, the NOTIMEX news agency and for SIEMPRE magazone. Founded during the 1970's, the UPD represents some 250 Mexican journalists and is affiliated with the International Organization of Journalists and the Latin American Federation of Journalists. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 21 Oct 82 FL]

ATIZAPAN, ZARAGOZA AIRPORT EXPANSION -- Atizapan de Zaragoza, Mexico 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- the new additions at the Atizapan de Zaragoza Airport were inaugurated today by its governor, Alfredo del Mazo. The new additions are part of the program to relieve congestion at the Mexico City International Airport. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 3 Oct 82 FL]

THREE NEW MEMBERS JOIN CANAL BOARD

PA192157 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Our reporters learned this morning that new officials have been appointed to the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors. The new members are Dr Carlos Ozores, former Labor Minister Oyden Ortega, and Fernando Cardoze. Phillip Dean Butcher has been confirmed in his post.

The three new members replace Ricardo Rodriguez, former presidency minister; Architect Edwin Fabrega, who is currently director general of the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] and Engineer Tomas Paredes. As we mentioned earlier, labor leader Phillip Dean Butcher has been confirmed in his post.

COLUMNIST STRESSES UNITY IN NATIONAL GUARD

PA192030 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Oct 82 p 6

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "Military Unity"]

[Text] A very unique event occurred last week which should be analyzed by citizens and better yet by the local politicians. We are referring to the military unity in the National Guard which shows that it is the best organized institution in the country and that it functions with clockwork precision.

Let's look at the event: A moment came when many members of the National Guard General Staff, including its commander in chief, were abroad and rumors were rampant in the country about military coups, coups d'etat and other things.

What has occurred? Nothing. The institution is operating normally and what is still more positive is that it has increased its power, particularly with regard to making itself stronger professionally and obtaining greater support from the people.

Many are also mistaken when they believe that any military contact with the people is exclusively for partisan political interests. That is not true. In the military strategy and tactics of our times, it is believed that as long as the armed forces have the people as an ally, they will win any struggle, including an armed confrontation. General Torrijos was very wise in this regard: He saw the people as the best support for the institution.

Another thing: The military men are well aware that a confrontation among themselves would be disastrous because only the enemies would win. The promotion roster and the constant consultation among the high-ranking officers seems to be the policy to be followed since, if this were not the case, they would not have achieved such close unity.

There is another aspect which, in our opinion, is clear: The National Guard is facing the reality of the year 2000, a key date in the canal treaties.

In no way can the guard reach that date without a fully tested professionalism and national conscience. We truly believe that it is of utmost importance for that institution to improve itself in order to be more efficient when the long-awaited recovery of the canal occurs. The armed institution is well aware of this responsibility which is a priority above any partisan political interest.

COLUMNIST LAMENTS GROWTH OF LOCAL COMMUNISM

PA201803 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 6

["Without Rhyme or Reason" column by Mario J. de Obaldia]

[Excerpt] I remember quite well that when Gen Ruben Dario Paredes said that he would not allow foreign ideologies alien to our national character to thrive in this country and would not allow entry to the commies [nangaras], many of us who had more than enough reason to be concerned over the manner in which Marxism was proliferating in Panama said: "General Paredes apparently does not realize what is happening before his own eyes. The question is not to stop them from entering; the problem is finding a way to make them leave." This was because -- as everybody knew quite well -- the local commies, who for 13 long years had gorged themselves and had managed to reach and retain very high positions, were so deeply entrenched in our divine process [divino proceso] that to stop them from continuing to come in would achieve nothing. They were already in and had to be kicked out.

However, General Paredes' good intentions apparently remained just that: Good intentions. The commies ducked and began applying their old tactic of disappearing from view when things are not running smoothly. Many naive people applauded enthusiastically because at last local communism was openly retreating as a result of the disastrous defeat dealt by the military man.

What happened? Suddenly we were told that Indian groups, using as a pretext the advent of 12 October, had organized a sort of demonstration to express mourning because the date reminded them of the arrival of the Spaniards and the tragic consequences to them from this event. Sure enough, a large contingent of Guaymi, Kuna, Choco and other Indians paraded through the streets of our capital city. Many of the demonstrators were trained in Cuba, the USSR, Yugoslavia and other countries under Moscow's umbrella. Furthermore, one could see opportunely spaced out among the Indians, the most conspicuous -- and the most inconspicuous -- local Marxist leaders. Hundreds of demonstrators had been brought to Panama City by air and land (and I would not be surprised if some of them had arrived by submarine). Apparently General Paredes is not attaching any importance to this event, which helps demonstrate how well off the Panamanian communists are.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO ROK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Carlos Gonzalez has left for Santo Domingo to assume the post of Panamanian ambassador to the Dominican Republic. In addition, the government has already received agreement to the appointment of Joaquin Meza as Panamanian ambassador to South Korea. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Oct 82 p 5 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN -- Jaime Ingram will be Panama's new ambassador to the Holy See. He will replace Jose Manuel Watson Diez, who now serves as the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 12-B PA]

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER -- The Agricultural Development Ministry has announced the appointment of a new deputy minister, Dr Jorge Canto, due to yesterday's resignation of Attorney Jerry Wilson. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Oct 82 p 2 PA]

BANKING ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT -- Attorney Mario L. Fabrega Arosemena will be sworn in today as the president of the Panama Banking Association [Asociacion Bancaria de Panama]. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Oct 82 p 2 PA]

NEW JOURNALIST OFFICIALS -- The United Union ballot won yesterday's Journalist Union of Panama elections. The new secretary general is Mario Martinez Puente and the assistant secretary general is Ramon Castellanos. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 82 p 1A PA]

COSTA RICA

'SUBSTANTIAL' ISRAELI AID TO FOLLOW SHAMIR VISIT

PA201833 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Israel has offered substantial aid to Costa Rica as a result of the visit by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, which ends tomorrow, and the agreements reached by the working group.

Israel will promote the import of Costa Rican coffee and will make a detailed study on the market possibilities for Costa Rican meat and bananas.

In addition, Israel will renew a $7-million deposit at the Central Bank in order to reinforce Costa Rican monetary reserves. This has been termed a gesture of real support at a moment when the country needs new efforts to face the crisis.

Regarding technical assistance, Israel will grant scholarships, help in preliminary studies on agroindustrial projects and provide advice to the organization of urban transportation. Scholarships will be granted to four young Costa Rican musicians, and technical aid will be given to create an institute for scientific and technical research at the Central American level with headquarters in San Jose. There will also be a review of bilateral agreements.

Israel will also invite Costa Rican scientists to prepare a scientific assistance program for Costa Rica. A list of priorities in other fields in which Israel will give aid will also be prepared.

EL SALVADOR

DEAD MERCENARY MAY HAVE BEEN FROM PRC

PA201627 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Oct 82 pp 2, 15

[Excerpts] Military observers specialized in intelligence and investigations believe that the terrorists have suffered a hard blow with the death of a mercenary in Morazan Department. This mercenary was a specialist in guerrilla warfare.

The sources claim that the dead mercenary was the famous "Commander Min" whose real name is Min Ching Long. The military source added that for several years this mercenary has been traveling through Central America and the Caribbean giving terrorist training.

Min Ching Long, approximately 32 years old, was captured by soldiers in Morazan. When he was being transferred to the San Francisco Gotera headquarters, he escaped after taking a rifle from a soldier. He was killed when he did not heed an order to halt.

The body was taken from Morazan to San Salvador in a Salvadoran Air Force plane and shown to the local and foreign press.

The armed forces are still not sure whether this is the so-called Commander Min, from mainland China, and they hope the case will be clarified with the investigations that will follow.

FMLN ON AIR ATTACKS, STATUS OF OFFENSIVE

PA201512 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The FMLN charged today that the Salvadoran Air Force has dropped 500-lb bombs in the vicinity of [word indistinct] in the northeastern Department of Morazan, as well as on the townships of San Agustin-Tres Calles in Usulutan, east of the capital.

"The air attack by the enemy is a desperate attempt to weaken our positions in view of the stagnation of its infantry, which has not advanced in the past 24 hours," reported clandestine Radio Venceremos, spokesman for the Salvadoran rebels.

The FMLN is controlling the townships of San Fernando, Torola and Perquin in Morazan as well as Las Vueltas and El Jicaro in the northern Department of Chalatenango.

According to the rebels, some 9,000 soldiers are trying to contain the offensive launched by the FMLN last Monday, which today entered its 9th day and has resulted in more than 200 casualties to regular troops of the regime.

According to Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas gave the Red Cross 48 hours to go to the territory controlled by the FMLN in order to receive 44 prisoners of war, including Capt Manuel Flores, whose company was ambushed last week.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Coordinating Board of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People released a communique in Tegucigalpa denouncing the fact that some 2,000 troops of the Honduran Army had been deployed to the border between the two countries, especially in the departments of La Paz and Intibuca.

The Honduran forces -- supported by 120 U.S. military advisers, according to the charge -- are reportedly coordinating their activities with the Salvadoran soldiers to attempt to encircle the guerrillas operating in the northern part of El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

RIGHTS GROUP ASKS UN TO INTERCEDE FOR PEASANTS

PA201417 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has urgently asked UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to intercede and prevent the massacre of 5,000 Indian peasants who have been encircled by the Guatemalan army in San Martin Jinotepeque, Chimaltenango Department.

In a message sent to Perez de Cuellar, the commission states that those peasants, among them women, children and old people, have until tomorrow to give themselves up to the army, which wants to force them to make statements against the guerrillas.

Copies of this document have also been sent to the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Panama.

The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has asked all democratic governments and international humanitarian organizations to mobilize immediately to prevent another massacre.

Similar requests have been made in the past few hours by the Community of Peasant Unity, the Guatemalan Democratic Front Against Repression and the Guatemalan Democratic Journalist Association, as well as the Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PLAN TO MASSACRE PEASANTS

PA201450 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Today the Guatemalan Government denied that it is preparing "to massacre 7,000 peasant refugees" in Chimaltenango, while the Red Cross confirmed that "it is giving assistance" to those Indians.

On Monday the Guatemalan Democratic Journalists Association charged that "the army has given the Cakchiqueles Indian peasants 48 hours -- which expires tomorrow, Wednesday -- to surrender to the government and to denounce the guerrillas for the massacres in rural areas" of this country.

The Presidency Public Relations Secretariat reported today that the army and other service agencies "are assisting the peasants with clothes, foodstuffs and medicines; therefore, reports that they are being massacred are false."

Jorge Toriello, president of the Red Cross, said that "there are 7,000 peasant refugees in Chimaltenango," and that "they are being taken care of" by that organization.

"Many are afflicted with disease after hiding for more than a year in the mountains," Toriello stated.

Some peasants claimed today that "they had been kidnapped by the guerrillas in the mountains," after which they "escaped 2 weeks ago," and that now they are "being cared for by the army and the Red Cross."

NICARAGUA

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS

PA201557 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry yesterday sent a new protest note to the Honduran Government in view of the fact that in the past 2 days the counterrevolutionary gangs have kidnapped three peasants and taken them to Honduran territory.

Peasant (Macario Gutierrez Gomez) was kidnapped at 0600 yesterday in Palo Grande, 8 km southwest of San Pedro de Potrero Grande.

On 18 October at 0830, another group of former guardsmen kidnapped (Natario Gutierrez Ponce) and (Rogelio Ponce) in (El Falcon), 6 km east of San Pedro de Potrero Grande in Chinandega Department.

The Nicaraguan protest note states that these actions run counter to the Honduran Government's alleged interest in achieving peace. It added that these actions show the interest of some sectors of the Honduran Army in encouraging the warmongering actions of such gangs against our country.

The document states that Nicaragua once again insists on the need to hold a bilateral dialogue.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

Interior Minister Borge

PA201554 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge at 19 July Square in Managua on 19 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Borge] The election to the UN Security Council is important for various reasons. For me the most important one is the significance that this international victory of the Sandinist people's revolution has for this Nicaraguan people.

This is shown with this great job we are witnessing here, where more than 60,000 people are dancing with happiness. For the first time I have seen flags dancing. I saw the Sandinist flag and the national flag dancing. All our people are laughing, singing and dancing. For me this is the most important thing.

Another important aspect is, let us say, the stone thrown in the teeth of the Reagan government as a result of the international support that Nicaragua has received. It is a demostration of confidence in Nicaragua, and a reaffirmation of the prestige of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Aside from this, the victory is also a victory of all the Latin American peoples and of all the poor countries of the Third World. Therefore, we are celebrating not only our victory but the victory of the impoverished, exploited and oppressed peoples of the world.

Our people's presence in the Security Council expands the international framework of the Sandinist revolution because the aggressions planned against the Nicaraguan people will from now face an obstacle. Anything that is carried out against Nicaragua will be a kind of challenge to the 104 countries that voted for Nicaragua's membership in the UN Security Council.

[Question] Commander, how does this great Nicaraguan victory affect the current Central American crisis?

[Answer] It could contribute to finding a solution to the crisis or at least to making more difficult the actions of those who are carrying out an aggressive campaign against Nicaragua. They will have to be more careful about an aggression against our country. Therefore, it is also an objective contribution to the solution of the crisis in Central America.

Bayardo Arce, Carlos Nunez

PA201719 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, has said that Nicaragua's election as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council is a victory for the Sandinist revolution's commitment to peace and international recognition of the peaceful nature of the Nicaraguan state.

Arce said that the Nicaraguan people are responsible for Nicaragua's victory in the United Nations because they have remained firmly in support of the revolution despite threats, aggressions and domestic difficulties. He added that it was unquestionably a great victory for the position of the Latin American peoples and governments that support the peaceful solution of disputes, the full respect for the free self-determination of peoples and the firm and intransigent respect for national sovereignty. He stressed that Nicaragua will honor its position for peace and will maintain in that forum the international positions it has so far held in favor of international detente, world peace and particularly peace in Central America and the Caribbean.

Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez has described Nicaragua's election as a member of the UN Security Council as an unprecedented event in our country's history and as an event of great importance for the preservation of peace in Central America.

The president of the State Council said that with its 2-year membership in the UN Security Council, Nicaragua will reaffirm its desire for peace, which is seriously threatened by foreign forces. He said that Nicaragua's election as a member of the Security Council is a clear demonstration of the support and respect that our country has among the truly democratic countries.

Justice Minister Arguello

FL211445 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0224 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Justice Minister Carlos Arguello Gomez said in Mexico City today that his government will take advantage of its new position in the UN Security Council to help pacify Central America.

When he was interviewed at the airport, Arguello Gomez said that the election of Nicaragua to the UN Security Council constitutes support for the Central American peace proposals made by Mexico and Venezuela.

He rejected the allegation that the appointment was made with the thought that Nicaragua is a warmongering country, as imperialism is trying to make it appear.

Arguello Gomez said that he was in Mexico to meet with representatives of U.S. mining companies, which were nationalized by the Sandinist government in 1979, with whom he is negotiating.

He said that in this economic aspect, Nicaragua's policy is to seek peace, even on the claims of these companies, which are demanding indemnification.

He said that impartial third parties will have to decide who is right and who will benefit because the Nicaraguan people consider it inconceivable that, payments should be made to companies which over a period of many years withdrew hundreds of millions [of dollars] in gold and silver.

Arguello Gomez said that the Nicaraguan Government is holding intensive diplomatic negotiations to prevent a clash with Honduras from where, he said, daily attacks are made across the border.

Anti-Imperialist Tribunal

PA201828 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Anti-imperialist Tribunal of our America [TANA] has said that at a time when peace in the region is seriously threatened by the Reagan administration's warmongering policy Nicaragua's election to the body that has in its hands the maintenance of international security and peaceful coexistence is of great historical importance for our nations. TANA thus shared the joy of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people and government over the victory obtained with Nicaragua's election as a member of the UN Security Council.

TANA said that the election constitutes an overwhelming political victory for Nicaragua, which further increases the prestige of its social transformation process, its independent development and its policy of respect for self-determination and nonintervention. It said that it is also a victory for the people of the world who want peace to achieve their future or to build a new society in which security, freedom, social justice, reason and love among men will prevail.

TANA's communique said that Nicaragua's election brings into question the hypocritical policy of the United States, which undoubtedly will continue to maneuver to attack Nicaragua which must remain alert.

NUNEZ NOTES SHAMIR VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA211726 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Nunez, presedent of the Nicaraguan State Council, today sent a letter to the diplomatic corps accredited in this country, expressing concern at "the introduction of an arms buildup into Central America" and citing as an example the military agreements between Costa Rica and Israel.

"The situation is so difficult," he stressed, "that a traditionally peaceful country like the sister Republic of Costa Rica has received a visit from Israeli Defense Minister Shamir to sign military agreements."

He added that the case of Costa Rica is the most recent indicator of "this dramatic situation in Central America," and that it occurred previously in El Salvador, where the U.S. Government carried out a policy of military strengthening, rejecting political formulas.

Regarding Honduras, Nunez stated that this country has a foreign debt of $4 billion, a battered economy, difficulties in its balance of payments and social problems of popular discontent. He also said that it has been turned into a "fortress and sanctuary" for thousands of Somozist guardsmen.

"Nicaragua is the excuse used by the U.S. Government to promote the arms buildup in Central America," Nunez affirmed.

The president of the State Council accused the Reagan administration of propelling the Central American republics toward a fratricidal war.

Nunez read his letter during a solemn session of the State Council held to mark the 37th anniversary of the United Nations on 24 October.

Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Mexican ambassador to Managua, responding to the State Council plenum on behalf of the diplomatic corps, "invited the Hondurans to calmly study the call made by Mexico and Venezuela to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua."

The Mexican diplomat stated that the life of a Honduran is as valuable to Latin America as that of a Nicaraguan, and that the purpose of Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Lopez Portillo was simply to remember the teachings of Morelos and Bolivar.

"It is futile for peoples with common ancestral traditions to divert their resources toward useless, warlike activities. It is imperative to put an end to the daily verbal aggressions that endanger regional peace. Let us give close attention to the invitation by Mexico and Venezuela to begin a truce of silence."

BORGE MEETS WITH MEXICAN SOCIALIST LEADER

PA201741 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez met yesterday afternoon with (Graco Ramirez), leader of the Mexican Workers Socialist Party (PST), which is a member of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL.

Commander Borge and (Ramirez) told newsmen that they will discuss the Latin American situation, especially that of Central America and the Caribbean, and the domestic situations of Nicaragua and Mexico.

The PST leader said that the present situation in Central America is difficult due to the maneuvers and actions being carried out by the present U.S. administration through reactionary forces in the area to isolate the Sandinist people's revolution and try to destroy the revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Guatemala.

TEXT OF CUBA-SRV FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

OW211752 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA October 21 -- Following is the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba,

Desirous to broaden the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation built and developed on the basis of the principles and objectives of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism with a view to giving mutual assistance and support in a fraternal and comradely spirit;

Confident that the efforts aimed at consolidating and developing the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation in all fields between the two countries shall meet the fundamental interests of the two peoples and firmly contribute to the strengthening of the fraternal solidarity within the socialist community;

Affirming that their internationalist obligation is to contribute to consolidating, broadening and defending the gains of socialism obtained through the self-denying labour of the two peoples;

Determined to contribute, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to consolidating an equitable and durable peace for all nations in the world, and to strengthening international security, and to consistently strive for the solidarity of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress;

Proceeding from the common cause of struggling against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, expansionism, hegemonism and all forms of racial discrimination, and from the determination to carry on consistently the anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples of the countries now struggling for national and social liberation;

Considering the consistent development and consolidation of the bilateral relations on the basis of the present treaty to be of major importance;

Affirming their approval of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

Loyal to the objectives and principles of the Non-aligned Movement;

Have agreed to sign the following treaty of friendship and cooperation:

Article 1

On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the two contracting parties shall continue broadening and consolidating the close and indestructible solidarity and friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba, strengthening and developing the broad relations of cooperation in all fields of the political and social life, and shall do their utmost to support each other on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and national independence, equality of rights and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Article 2

In conformity with the principles and objectives of socialist economic integration and in consideration of the economic under-development of the two countries and with a view to meeting ever more satisfactorily the material and cultural needs of the two peoples, the two contracting parties shall increase and broaden their reciprocally beneficial bilateral and multilateral cooperation and deepen specialization in the various fields of the economy, science and technique including cooperation in the framework of the council for mutual economic aid assistance.

The two parties shall continue coordinating and readjusting their long-term national economic plans and shall continue their exchange of knowledge and experience in the process of socialist construction.

Article 3

The two parties to the treaty shall continue cooperation in ideology, culture, education, art, literature, health, press, radio, television, cinema, sports, physical education, tourism, and other fields.

The two parties shall perfect and promote forms of cooperation between state agencies and mass organizations.

Article 4

The two parties to the treaty shall endeavour consistently to further deepen fraternal relations between the two countries and strengthen solidarity, friendship and unity among the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two parties shall take every step to help promote and preserve the gains of the world socialist system and to defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Article 5

The two parties to the treaty shall apply the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations with countries of different social systems; they shall do their best in struggling for the definite elimination of war of aggression, and shall support any new international economic relations which are fair and equitable.

The two parties shall increase their effort to further consolidate peace and security of the nations, put an end to the arms race, achieve general and complete disarmament, create detente in international relations, and oppose all schemes and threats from aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction.

Article 6

The two parties shall support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, hegemony, racism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces, for the achievement and consolidation of independence and the defence of the sovereignty and equality of the nations.

The two parties shall support the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, stability, cooperation and friendship among the countries in this region.

Article 7

The two parties to the treaty affirm that the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries is an important factor regarding the cause of peace, national independence and international security. The two parties shall do their utmost to help maintain the objectives and principles of the Non-aligned Movement and to strengthen its solidarity.

Article 8

The two parties to the treaty shall exchange views and experiences regarding important international problems concerning the interests of the two countries.

Article 9

This treaty does not concern the two parties' rights and obligations stemming from the bilateral or multilateral agreements which are currently in effect and to which the two parties are signatories.

Article 10

This treaty shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Hanoi.

Article 11

This treaty shall be valid for twenty-five years and, thereafter, shall be automatically renewed for periods of ten years, if neither party declares its intention to terminate the treaty by notifying the other party twelve months before the treaty expires.

Done in Havana on this nineteenth day of October, 1982, in duplicate in the Spanish and Vietnamese languages, both texts equally authentic.

For the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Truong Chinh (signed)

For the Republic of Cuba
Fidel Castro (signed)

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT

OW211715 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 21 -- Following is the full text of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Communique released at the end of an official friendship visit to Cuba by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh:

At the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, paid an official visit to Cuba from October 12-19, 1982.

During its stay in Cuba, the delegation visited Havana and the provinces of Holguin, San Santiago de Cuba and Matansas. Wherever it went the delegation was accorded a warm, cordial and dignified welcome which expressed the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, parties and states in the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, hegemonism and other reactionary forces.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of and momument to Jose Marti, the (?sentinal) here typifying the struggle for independence of the Cuban people.

The State Council of Cuba conferred the Jose Marti Order on President Truong Chinh, in acknowledgement of his outstanding contributions to the Vietnamese people's struggle and the world revolutionary movements as well as to the steady development of the friendship between the two peoples, parties and states.

During the delegation's stay in Cuba, Comrade Truong Chinh presented to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz the Gold Star Order conferred by the Council of State of the S.R.V. on the occasion of July 26, 1982, for his great services to the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people and all people in the world, and for his effective contributions to the firm friendship between the two peoples, parties and states.

Talks were held between the party and state delegation of the S.R.V. and a party and state delegation of the Republic of Cuba in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, exchanged views on the bilateral relations and on major international issues, and reached complete identity of views on all questions brought up for discussion.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were: Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee, president of the Vietnam Women's Union and member of the Council of State; Do Chinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's Commission for Economy; Nguyen Diet Dzung, director of the office of the Council of State and of the National Assembly; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the C.P.V. Central Committee's External Relations Commission; and Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the S.R.V. to Cuba.

On the Cuban side were: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member and head of the National Commission of Control and revision of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Political Bureau member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat and head of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Vilma Espin Guillois, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, member of the State Council and president of the Women's Union; Lieutenant General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the General Political Department of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces; Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs;

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and president of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation; Faure Chomon, member of the CPC Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Vietnam; Pelegrin Torras, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Tania Maceiras, deputy head of the C.P.C. Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; Santiago Garcia, deputy head of the C.P.C. Central Committee's Economic Commission; and Ramiro del Rio, head of the Department of the Foreign Relations of the National Assembly of People's Power.

The two sides examine the relations between the two countries and note with pleasure that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the revolutionary tradition of the two countries are pure and loyal relations which have been tested in the prolonged struggle and are developing more and more satisfactorily.

The two sides note that the meetings of the leaders of the two countries, especially the Vietnam visit of Comrade Fidel Castro in September 1973 and the Cuba visits of Comrade Pham Van Dong in March 1974 and in September 1979, bear a very important significance for the development of the Vietnam-Cuba relations.

The two delegations underscore the importance of the cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Cuba for the strengthening of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

The two sides hold that the firm and fine relationship between Vietnam and Cuba has not only added strength to the two peoples, but also contributed to the reinforcement of the community of the socialist countries.

The two sides declare their determination to do their utmost to unceasingly consolidate and increase the relations between the parties, state offices, mass and social organizations of the two countries through the expansion of direct contacts and exchanges of experience.

The Vietnamese side warmly praises the achievements of the Cuban revolution in economic construction, cultural and social development and in the increase of national defence.

The Vietnamese delegation is confident that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and First Secretary Fidel Castro, the Cuban people will achieve ever greater successes in the cause of socialist construction and national defence, in spite of increasing acts of aggression, military threat and pressure of the U.S. imperialists, particularly the criminal economic blockade against the Cuban people, as well as their attempt to destroy the Cuban revolution and abolish the example it is setting for the struggle of the countries still under imperialist domination.

Vietnam strongly protests against the amendment bill "Symms" recently adopted by the U.S. Senate, and considers it an expression of the policy of blatant military interference and involvement of the bellicose Reagan administration aimed at opposing the revolutionary movement in Central America and the Caribbean and increasing its economic blockade in an attempt to change the principled policy of the Cuban revolution. Vietnam sternly condemns the U.S. Government for installing a radio station to carry out subversive propaganda against the Republic of Cuba. Vietnam strongly supports Cuba's legitimate demand that the U.S. imperialists unconditionally return Guantanamo, a part of the Cuban territory which they are occupying illegally.

Vietnam warmly praises and fully supports the Cuban people who have been resolutely defending the gains of their revolution at all cost, and believes that all hostile schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen against Cuba will end in humiliating failure.

Vietnam is of the view that by pursuing a dynamic and correct foreign policy, Cuba has set a bright example of noble proletarian internationalism and made great contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress all over the world.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese delegation expresses sincere and profound gratitude to the fraternal people of Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro personally for their assistance and support in the spirit of "for Vietnam, Cuba is willing to give even its blood".

Cuba warmly welcomes the achievements of the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence, and praises the great efforts made by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan to carry out the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, and their resolve to defeat the war of sabotage in all fields conducted by the reactionary circles in the Beijing leadership, to successfully build socialism and firmly defend Socialist Vietnam.

The two sides welcome the marvellous rebirth of the Kampuchean people, and the splendid achievements of the Lao people in building and defending their countries.

The Cuban side highly values the principles foreign policy of the S.R.V. in solidarity with the socialist community and the peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Cuba welcomes the great contributions made by the party, government, people and combatants of Vietnam to the Kampuchean revolution, and regards them as a service of historic significance to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two delegations strongly condemn the hostile policy of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and set the A.S.E.A.N. countries against the Indochinese countries, thus threatening peace and security in the region and elsewhere in the world.

The two sides note that all the schemes and actions against the three Indochinese peoples in the recent years have been defeated, and hold that all problems concerning Southeast Asia could be settled only through peaceful negotiations between the countries in the region on the principles of equality, respect for each other's legitimate interests and non-imposition and non-interference from outside.

In this spirit, Cuba warmly welcomes and fully supports all the efforts and initiatives made by the Indochinese countries, particularly the proposals put forth at the conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries recently held in Ho Chi Minh City aimed at restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Cuba highly values the special solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which has been tested and has developed steadily in their long struggle against colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

The two sides strongly condemn the formation of the so-called "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea" and view it as a farce staged by the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists to cover the crimes of the Pol Pot clique in an attempt to once again impose the genocidal disaster on the Kampuchea people. Both sides strongly demand the expulsion of the so-called "democratic Kampuchea" from the United Nations and restoration of the legitimate right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at this world organisation.

The two sides share the view that the present truculent policy of the U.S. administration and other imperialist forces is aggravating the world situation, undermining the process of detente, encouraging the arms race and causing tension throughout the world. The U.S. imperialists are intensively interfering brazenly in the internal affairs of other nations, increasing their military collaboration and alliance with the worst terrorist regimes, pursuing the policy of economic blockade and sowing division among nations in the world.

The two sides vigorously condemn the U.S. Government for mass producing new weapons of extermination, and call on all the nations in the world to smash these genocidal plans.

The two sides welcome the vigorous development of the peace movement against the arms race in Europe and right in the United States.

The two sides hold that the big difficulties caused by the present economic crisis of capitalism and its serious consequences are worsening economic and social iniquities, particularly for the underdeveloped countries. This is a key problem for mankind which could be resolved only by the establishment of a new order in the international economic relations based on the principles of equality, equity and democracy, and only on this basis can a durable and lasting peace be ensured.

The two sides highly value and totally support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union advanced by Comrade General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which reflect the aspiration of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for peace and are intended to eliminate tension in the world, prevent the holocaust of a new world war and make detente become an irreversible process.

The two sides reaffirm the decisive significance of the close cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, between Cuba and the Soviet Union, and the great Soviet support and assistance to both countries in their national construction and defence. The two sides attach great importance to their own cooperation with the other socialist countries within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance aimed at implementing the overall program of socialist integration.

The two sides support Poland's resolute efforts and measures to foil plots of interference and sabotage by imperialism and reaction, ensure stability and defend the gains of socialism in this country.

The two delegations rejoice at the success of the struggle of the peoples in Latin America, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, for peace, national liberation, democracy and social justice. The two sides denounce the U.S. schemes of armed aggression, terrorism, economic pressures and oppression against the Latin American peoples' struggle for independence and self-determination.

The two sides fully support the Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua in rebuilding their country and defending of the gains of revolution. The two sides condemn the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism and its allies in Central America, especially the reactionary forces in power in Honduras, against the heroic Nicaraguan people.

The two sides voice firm solidarity with the people on Grenada, who are victoriously coping with the imperialists' threats, trouble-making efforts, and economic pressure.

The two sides strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' policy of intervention and aggression against El Salvador, and fully support the just struggle of the Salvadoran people with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front as their representatives.

The two sides welcome the Mexico-France statement on August 28, 1981 and Mexico-Venezuela proposal on September 7, 1982 concerning El Salvador, which were aimed at accelertating a political resolution to the crisis in Central America.

The two sides condemn the atrocious crimes of the Guatemalan dictatorial regime against its people, and firmly support the Guatemalan people's courageous struggle under the leadership of revolutionary forces against oppression and for genuine independence.

The two sides support the Puerto Rican people's struggle against U. colonial domination and for self-determination and national independence.

The two sides support Panama in its struggle for U.S. respect for Panamanian sovereignty and for strict implementation of the new Panama treaty of the United States.

The two sides voice support for the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Haiti and other peoples who are struggling against fascism and dictatorship. The two sides greet the independence of Belize and consider it an important step towards de-colonization in this region.

The two sides condemn military moves taken by Britain and the pressure made by its allies to reimpose a colonial regime on the Malvinas in blatant violation of Argentina's sovereignty over this archipelago.

The two sides support the just cause of the Afghan people and the Afghan Government's proposal on August 24, 1981 for a political resolution to ensure peace in the region.

The two sides welcome the initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia's concerning an agreement on non-aggression and non-violence in relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The two sides support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle for peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference, and for the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The two sides highly value India's active contributions to the cause of peace and security in South Asia, Asia, and the rest of the world.

The two sides fully support efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace, and condemn the increase of the imperialists' military forces in this region, especially the militarization and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons on the Diego Garcia Island.

The two sides support the just struggle of African nations for political, economic, and social independence, against imperialism, colonalism, neo-colonialism, and racism.

The two sides resolutely condemn the acts of aggression committed by the South African apartheid regime against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and other frontline nations, and strongly condemn the Reagan administration for increasing support for the South African regime against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and for hindering the development of independent African countries in the region.

The two sides again reject any attempts to tie Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The two sides denounce the South African apartheid regime's deliberate manoeuvres, with the imperialists' collaboration, to prevent the implementation of U.N. resolutions, particularly the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia.

The two sides hail the successive contributions made by the frontline countries to the liberation movements and to nations in Africa.

The two sides fully support the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Council (ANC) as the sole legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African peoples.

The two sides acclaim the Ethiopian people's great achievements in building a new life, in defending their country and in making important contributions to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

The two sides hold that the serious situation in the Middle East is a consequence of the United States' connivance with Israel's acts of aggression, the two sides vehemently condemn Israel for the massacres of Palestinians and Lebanese which are reminiscent of the ones perpetrated by the Hitler clique against European nations.

The two sides hold that the U.S. authorities must bear the main responsibility for these crimes. U.S. imperialism, by means of the so-called Camp David Accord, is seeking to weaken the solidarity among Arab countries and is lending a hand to the Zionists' genocidal acts against the Arab people, especially the Palestinian people.

The two sides hold that Arab solidarity is now more important than ever for foiling all manoeuvres by Israel and its imperialist allies.

The two sides hail the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative, and are determined to support this indomitable people's aspiration for an independent state of their own.

The two sides hold that a lasting and equitable peace can be achieved in the Middle East only when Israel withdraws its troops from Arab territories which it has illegally occupied and ends its Zionist policy of annexation and brigandage.

The two sides express support for the people of the Sarhawi Arab Democratic Republic who are struggling for self-determination and independence.

The two sides demand that the United States stop its threats and aggression against the People's Socialist Arab al-Jamahiria of Libya.

The two sides call on the governments of Iraq and Iran to arrive at an early political, peaceful, fair and honourable solution to the armed conflict between the two countries.

The two sides underline the growing role played by the Non-aligned Movement in the world political life, and affirm the historic significance of the movement to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racisim, Zionism, apartheid, expansionism and hegemony, as well as in the struggle for the abolition of economic and social inequality which is negatively affecting the developing countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the successful implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Non-aligned Summit in Havana in despite of schemes of division and sabotage by imperialism and reaction. The Vietnamese side welcomes and supports tireless activities and effective contributions of President Fidel Castro Ruz in consolidating and strengthening unity within the movement and maintaining its fundamental objectives for peace, national independence and international security.

The two sides express their determination and willingness to contribute to the success of the coming meetings, especially the conference of state and government heads of the Non-aligned countries to be held in New Delhi, India, in March 1983.

The two sides express satisfaction at the success of the official friendship visit to Cuba by the party and state delegation of Vietnam, and believe the visit will help in further consolidating and promoting the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit, a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba was signed between Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers the Republic of Cuba.

The treaty provides main guidelines for further promoting multi-form relations between the two fraternal countries in building socialism and communism and in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation expressed sincere thanks to the party, government, people of Cuba and Fidel Castro Ruz for their warm welcome full of fraternal feelings. Truong Chinh invited Fidel for an official visit to Vietnam and Fidel Castro Ruz accepted the invitation with warm thanks. The date for the visit will be finalized on a convenience occasion.

CUBANS, FOREIGNERS DECORATED ON CULTURE DAY

FL211316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] More than 200 persons and groups in the country as well as foreign personalities were decorated yesterday with orders and awards for their contributions to the enrichment of the national and universal culture in a ceremony held at the Cubanacan Reception Hall in Havana.

Attending the ceremony were Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; PCC Politburo members Armando Hart and Juan Almeida; and other party and state leaders.

A moment of special significance was when Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pinned the Felix Varela Order, First Degree, on the chest of poet Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaragua's minister of culture, as well as on other Cuban and foreign personalities. The Juan Marinello Order, awarded for the first time, was presented to the workers of the GRANMA and SIERRA MAESTRA dailies. The Alejo Carpentier Medal, awarded for the first time, was conferred to a group of Cubans who have excelled in music, literature, theater, journalism and other forms of cultural expression. Another award presented to prominent figures was the national culture certificate.

The keynote speaker was Armando Hart, who began his speech by hailing the day of Cuban culture precisely on 20 October, the day in 1868 when the national anthem was first played and the Mambi troops, led by Cespedes, victoriously entered the city of Bayamo. Hart noted that this historic event, which has developed in an uninterrupted process to date, is closely tied to the concept of culture itself.

[Begin Hart recording] In our fatherland, culture is formed not only the creators who have completed works of high artistic value, but also those who enrich it and make it come alive. The battle for culture is won through the united effort of all those who, in some way or another, participate in such a rich and complex process. [end recording]

Referring to the decoration of Latin American personalities, he noted: [begin recording] Marti's example tells us that we cannot reduce our perspective to the limits of our borders. Here we want to honor, and feel honored in doing so, those Latin Americans who, with their lives and work, are building a great fatherland. Widely known, the simple mention of their names makes it unnecessary to recount their merits. They are Ernesto Cardenal, Juan Bosch and Manuel (Galish), who honor us with their presence. Other are Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Pablo Gonzalez Casanova and Mario (Benedeti), to whom we will present the Order of the Council of State at a later date because they were unable to attend this ceremony. [end recording]

In closing the culture minister stated: [Begin recording] together with the Felix Varela and Juan Marinello Orders and the national culture certificate, beginning this year our system of decorations includes the Alejo Carpentier Medal. This name belongs to the best interpreter of our contemporary narrative, the name of a Latin American who went beyond the borders of our fatherland and of the continent. It is the name of a creater who, in his rediscovery of America and in his analysis of the contemporary world, appealed to the broadcast concept of culture. He also contributed to education and journalism, radio and editorial work. I hae great pleasure in congratulating all those who have been decorated. It is a night of happiness for you, for us and for the public which has grown together with the revolution and has become big. Today's and tomorrow's public are the definitive judge of art. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN DENMARK

FL192006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1933 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State and ministers, arrived in Denmark today on an official 3-day visit where he will deal with matters of current international interest and bilateral relations. During his stay in Denmark, the member of the party Politburo will meet with Prime Minister Poul Schulter, Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman Jensen and will have a private audience with Queen Margrethe.

Meets Queen, Prime Minister

FL211435 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1356 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, and Danish Prime Minister Poul Schulter have expressed the positions of their respective countries on the serious problems facing the world, especially those concerning peace and development.

It was reported that at a meeting both sides agreed that, in spite of the differences which exist between the two political and economic systems of Denmark and Cuba, there are possibilities for continuing to develop bilateral relations. Carlos Rafael described the dangers that exist in Central America due to the policy of the present U.S. administration and a political solution that takes into consideration the true interests of the peoples of the area.

The vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, who is making an official visit to Denmark since 19 October, was received by Queen Margrethe II, to whom he conveyed greetings from Fidel Castro.

Sugar Market in EEC Discussed

FL201328 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1219 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Copenhagen -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held a cordial meeting with Danish Foreign Minister Elleman-Jensen, with whom he discussed the bilateral relations between the two countries, stressing joint interest in developing the existing political and economic relations between Denmark and Cuba.

Since the Danish foreign minister is also president of the EEC, Carlos Rafael brought up the subject of the relations between the EEC member countries and the developing countries. Carlos Rafael explained the situation that exists in the international sugar market as a result of the policy used by 10 European countries which are part of the organization and proposed that talks be held between the international sugar organization and the EEC on this point.

GDR GENERAL HOFFMANN VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL211904 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Telephone report by Bienvenido Rojas]

[Text] General Hoffmann and the members of his delegation arrived accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate Politburo member of the party and vice minister of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. The visitors were welcomed by Armando Manresa, alternate Central Committee member and first secretary of the party of the Isle of Youth Municipality, and Brig Gen Marcelo Verdecia, chief of the military region. The high-level German military delegates accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro visited the former modelo jail, where the attackers of the Moncada Barracks were imprisoned. They also visited the cell where the attackers were held as a group, the circular No 4 cell and the individual cells of Fidel and Raul. Raul Castro recounted for the visitors some of the incidents of his term in prison.

Subsequently they toured the Second Congress Ceramics Factory and the (Hendrix Willpouy) Basic Secondary Rural School for Namibian students.

LARA-LED ANGOLAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Camacho Aguilera

FL200110 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, and the high-level delegation he heads today visited the main offices of the party in Havana City Province. They were received by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of our party Politburo and its first party secretary in the capital, and by Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, member of the party Central Committee and second secretary in Havana City. Lucio Lara and Camacho Aguilera held cordial talks regarding topics of mutual interest. Afterwards, the Angolan delegation visited the municipal main offices the (?plaza) municipality.

Visits AALAPSO Offices

FL211623 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, has visited the headquarters of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO], where he was received by Secretary General Melba Hernandez. Melba briefed Lara and the members of his delegation on the operation of the organization, which is working arduously to provide real and effective solidarity for all the peoples of the world.

The Angolan leader expressed interest in the present situation in Africa, Asia and Latin America during a meeting, in which the members of the AALAPSO Executive Secretariat also participated.

Visits Havana Province CCP

FL211955 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropeza, alternate Politburo and secretariat member, has received Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politboro, at the headquarters of the party's Central Committee. Lara is heading a delegation from the People's Republic of Angola that is visiting our country. Lara was accompanied by Carlos Gomes, director of the Department of Support for Mass and Social Organizations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Mwaete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador to Cuba.

Ernesto Escobar, deputy chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, and Carmelo Sanchez, an official of the same Department participated in the talks on the Cuban side.

The two delegations held a fraternal exchange of impressions on matters of mutual interest in the sphere of the relations between the two parties.

Lucio Lara also visited Havana Province, where he was received by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the provincial committee of the party. Luis Alvarez described for the visiting Angolan delegation the characteristics of the province, which produces sugar, tubers, vegetables and dairy products. He emphasized the high yields achieved in these products in the last few years.

Previously, Lucio Lara and his delegation visited the Valle del Peru Livestock Enterprise in San Jose de Las Lajas, where the Pioneers gave them a warm welcome in the name of the workers of the enterprise. (Jesus Monsate), director of the center, described the production advances of this important livestock enterprise for the visitors.

Luico Lara said that although his visit had been brief, he had verified the development of Havana Province. The Angolan leader praised the Cuban internationalist fighters at the center who had completed missions in his country. Finally, he gave his assurance that Angola, as well as Cuba would continue the struggle for the construction of socialism.

ALGERIA DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

FL212035 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The third meeting of the Cuba-Algeria Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical, Trade and Cultural Cooperation ended today with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad, and Ahmed Ghazali, member of Algeria's National Liberation Front and minister of housing and construction, a few hours before the Algerian delegation departed for its country.

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS

FL220035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has received Joaquim Rafael Branco, minister of education and culture of the [democratic] Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, at the main offices of the Culture Ministry. During a fraternal meeting, the two ministers exchanged experiences in an atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie. They discussed matters related with the cultural sphere.

Rafael Branco is paying a visit to Cuba at the invitation of Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers. During his stay in Cuba, Rafael Branco visited the Isle of Youth where 26 Sao Tome and Principe students are enrolled in school.

VILMA ESPIN TRAVELS TO BERLIN FROM POLAND

FL212320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, today left the Polish capital for Berlin from where she will return to our country. The alternate member of the party Politburo and of the Council of State participated in the annual conference of the Socialist Community Presidents of Women Organizations.

PROPOSAL ON ENERGY APPROVED BY CEMA COMMITTEE

FL221142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Cuba's proposal to the 57th meeting of the CEMA Permenant Committee for Multilateral Cooperation in the Petroleum and Gas Industry was approved by the participants in the forum, which concluded after 4 days of sessions at this capital's Palace of Conventions. The meeting ended with the signing of a multilateral protocol among participating countries and an agreement on introducing measures in successive phases in that branch's industry and in the rest of the economic fronts where oil is used.

The meetings' work agenda included points related to the implementation of the specific program on long-term cooperation in the sphere of energy and fuels as well as in savings and its rational use in the industry.

PEACE MOVEMENT DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

FL202215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2110 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, has met in Moscow with Oleg Kharkhardin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. Aguirre and his delegation are paying a visit to the USSR at the invitation of that organization.

During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the results of the meeting of socialist countries' national committees for peace which was held recently in Kiev and discussed expansion of relations between the two nation's organizations.

The Cuban delegation reported on the seminar titled: The U.S. Military-Industrial Complex and Its Negative Effects in Latin America and the World, which is slated to be held in Havana next year. The seminar will precede the meeting titled: Peoples for Peace and Against War.

BRIEFS

YOUTH OFFICIAL TO BULGARIA -- Jose Ramon Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Union of Young Communists Executive Bureau, has met in Sofia with Stanka Shopova, first secretary fo the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union. The Cuban representative is paying a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Youth Political Organization. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 82 FL]

FMC AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN -- Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] has received Anders Sandstrom, Swedish Ambassador to Cuba, at the FMC main offices in order to complete an agreement between the FMC and the Swedish Development Agency. The agreement covers financial support to start development, expansion and modernization of the FMC's women's publishing enterprise. The financial support amounts to more than 500,000 Swedish kronors. Also taking part in the meeting were Dora Carcano, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the FMC, and Raul Taladrid, director of the Developed Capitalist Countries Department of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82 FL]

CHILE

VIDELA HINTS AT RESUMING TIES WITH BOLIVIA

PY210137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The initiative for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Chile and Bolivia must be taken by the La Paz government, not by the Santiago government, Chilean Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ernesto Videla stated here today.

Videla said: It was not we who severed relations, but if Bolivia wants to reestablish them, we will be delighted.

Relations were suspended on 17 March 1978 upon the failure of talks held by Presidents Hugo Banzer and Augusto Pinochet to secure for Bolivia a sovereign outlet to the Pacific through Chilean territory, it was noted.

Videla said a new dialogue on the [Bolivian] landlocked status will be possible only after relations have been resumed. Relations must be reestablished first, then talks can be held, he said.

Videla noted that the last round of negotiations were unfortunately unsuccessful, but this was not Chile's fault.

HERNANDEZ, VILLANEUVA EXECUTED ON 22 OCTOBER

PY221111 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The criminals Gabriel Hernandez and Eduardo Villanueva were executed, thus ending a police case which drew the attention of the public throughout the nation. The execution took place at 0638 this morning.

PARAGUAY

TRANSPORT MINISTERS MEETING OPENS 21 OCTOBER

PY220252 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Oct 82 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] The 12th meeting of transport and public works ministers of southern cone countries opened here this morning. The opening ceremony, which was held at the auditorium of the Public Works and Communications Ministry, was attended by President Alfredo Stroessner and senior government officials.

The regional meeting is being attended by the following ministers: Conrado Bauer, Argentina; Clodomiro Severo, Brazil; Gen Caupolican Boisset Mujica, Chile; Alfonso Algorta del Castillo, Uruguay; Fernando Chavez Belaunde, Peru; Gen Juan Antonio Caceres, Paraguay. Bolivia is represented by Eulalio Medina, an embassy counselor.

PERU

BRIEFS

MALARIA OUTBREAK -- Dr Edilberto Figueroa Krap, director of the Health Ministry's Epidemiology Department, yesterday reported that a malaria epidemic affecting over 100,000 persons has been detected throughout Peruvian territory. He also reported that the most affected districts are Loreto, Madre de Dios and the eastern part of Piura, which is located in the high Amazon region. He added that 164 cases were detected in Lima during the first 9 months of 1982 and that most of these persons live close to the Chillon, Rimac and Lurin Rivers. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p A 8 PY]